30a 1961

Jackson Advocate
Jackson, Miss.
Sat. 3-11-61
P.1

GRADUATION EXERCISE—High School diplomas are presented to four soldiers at Fort Monmouth, N. J., who received certification upon completion of the general educational development program for high school level through the U. S. Armed Forces Institute. All four members took the courses in their off-duty time and are assigned here with the 595th Signal Support Company. Above, company commander Capt. Max J. Hoyer, presents diplomas to, left to right, Pfc. Leon Gains, 26, of 1105 Warren Ave., Jackson, Miss., Pfc. Dominic Mariotti, 19, of 18 Roland Ave., Lackawanna, N. Y.; Pfc. Phillip Bove, 19, 5840 21st St., Arlington, Va., and Pfc. Lowell Paul, 19, of 122 Taft Blvd., San Antonio, Texas.

30a 1961

RESERVES' RIGHTS TO JOBS STRESSED

the New York Times p 1

Fri. 12-1-61

Pentagon Moves to Block Discrimination—Attacks Price and Rent Cheats

By JACK RAYMOND
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—The Defense Department has undertaken a nation-wide campaign in behalf of National Guardsmen and other reservists to protect them against job discrimination and price and rent cheating.

The Pentagon expressed special concern over reservists who had been called to active duty or who might be subjetc to sudden mobilization.

Officials appear to be worried over a possible recurrence of some of the more unpleasant aspects of large-scale mobilization. In World War II and in the Korean war, there were many instances when men subject to immediate military service could not get jobs.

High Prices Recalled

In other instances, families of men at training camps found they had to pay unfair rent if they wanted to live near the camps. Shoopkeepers in the vicinity of camps often raised their prices, knowing that soldiers and their families had few other places to go.

The Pentagon has been in touch with the Labor Department and other agencies to see what protection can be developed to check discrimination. The case of a Pennsylvania reservist who was refused employment because his active duty obligation had not been fulfilled apparently set off the Pentagon campaign.

Officials said it had been undertaken spontaneously and had not been prompted by any general complaints such as those that induced President Kennedy to reiterate yesterday the reasons why he had ordered the mobilization of part of the reserve force.

The President said at his news conference that the reservists had been called to active duty to forestall war. He said he recognized that many reservists were "unhappy," and he hoped that they would be released before their twelve-month obligation had expired.

Maj. Gen. Edward H. McDaniel, the Army Inspector General, was expected to return to Washington tomorrow from an inspection trip to Fort Lewis, Wash.

He was ordered there by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara to look into charges of inadequate facilities on the post and low morale among members of the Thirty-second National Guard Infantry Division of Wisconsin. The charges were pressed by Representative Alvin E. O'Konski, Republican of Wisconsin.

An Army spokesman said General McDaniel had reported by telephone and telegram his preliminary impressions in accordance with Mr. McNamara's demand for a report within twenty-four hours. General McDaniel will return with a full report in writing, the Army said.

Most Critical Spot

General McDaniel does not plan to visit other posts, an official said. This made clear that the Pentagon regarded Fort Lewis as its most critical spot from the point of public relation because of Mr. O'Konski's complaints and newspaper coverage of the Thirty-second Division.

Representative Henry S. Reuss, Democrat of Wisconsin, accused Mr. O'Konski today of a "great disservice' 'to the Wisconsin National Guard division.

"Surely there are defects in the training and equipment in the division," Mr. Reuss said. "These should be rectified at once by the Army, but the morale of the Thirty-second Division is not helped by Congressman O'Konski's wild-swinging charges of 'betrayal' and 'ruthless treatment.' "

In dealing with the problem of job discrimination, the Pentagon asked all high officials scheduled to make speeches to "mention our concern about certain matters affecting reserve components."

Youth's Letter Noted

"We of the Department of Defense are concerned about the possibility of employment discrimination against reserve and National Guard personnel and about living conditions and other matters affecting the families of those who are ordered to active duty," the policy statement said.

"The first of these problems—employment discrimination—was highlighted recently by a 20-year-old Pennsylvania youth's letter to his Congressman. The youth stated that he had been unable to obtain employment before serving the active-duty portion of his military commitment. Now that he has served six months and is in the active reserves, he still cannot find employment because of that status."

In his letter to his Representative the youth said:

"If they want a soldier tomorrow they had better feed us today."

The youth's case, it was learned, was turned over to the Department of Labor. Assistant Secretary of Defense Carlisle P. Runge has undertaken to work out plans with the Labor Department and other agencies to seek redress in such instances and to prevent their recurrence.

Dependent on Cooperation

The Defense Department noted that it had no jurisdiction over private business and therefore was dependent upon the cooperation of management and labor organizations.

If official speakers "mention the concern within the Department of Defense that members of the reserve components who are ordered to active duty receive understanding, consideration and equitable treatment, it may stimulate action within civilian communities," the Pentagon statement said.

"It will also reassure those ordered to active duty that the armed forces recognize the sacrifices they are called upon to make and hope to ease the burden."

The Pentagon called attention to the remarks of Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in a recent speech in Philadelphia.

"The expansion of our armed forces will be bringing increasing numbers of servicemen and women—and their families—into the cities and towns near military installations," he said. This is bound to creat some problems."

"One specific problem of particular importance is to provide adequate off-post family housing at rentals that are reasonable in view of service pay. A serviceman who is worried about substandard living conditions for his family, or who has to commute excessive distances between his house and his place of duty, has his effectiveness handicapped," the general went on.

"Those of us in the armed forces are well aware of the impact which the call-up of reserve and National Guard forces frequently has upon individuals and thei rfamilies. Income may be reduced, personal plans may have to be deferred or abandoned, families may have to be separated. In many cases, however, understanding and consideration by employers and cooperation within communities will greatly minimize the disruption which may be involved."

Proxmire Backs Army

SEATTLE, Nov. 30 (AP)—Senator William Proxmire said today that "many things are wrong" in the call-up and training of Wisconsin's Thirty-second Infantry Division, but that the Army was making a sincere effort to rectify them.

The Wisconsin Democrat said in a new conference at the Seattle-Tacoma Airport before flying home from a three-day inspection of Fort Lewis:

"The most serious fault has been that the men have not been given a satisfactory explanation why they were called to active duty a little more than a month ago."

He declined to comment directly on charges made by Representative O'Konski, but said the Army had not been guilty of criminal negligence in the Thirty-second's call-up.

Mr. Proxmire also said the unit was not a "lost division," and he could find no evidence that the Army had made any attempt to prevent the men from speaking out.

Mr. O'Konski used all these phrases in his sharp criticism of the Army's handling of the Thirty-second after a five-day visit to Fort Lewis, where the division is training.

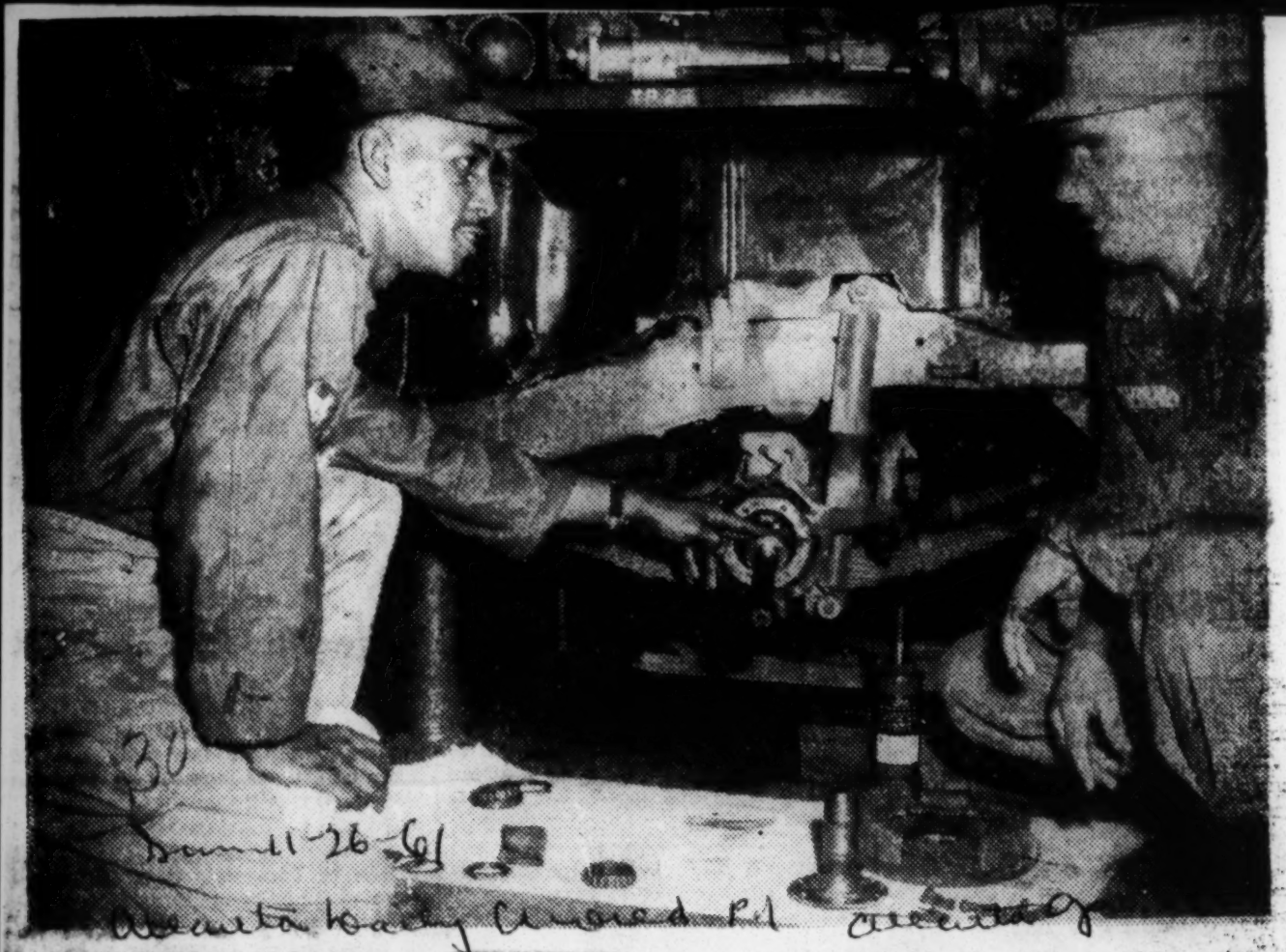
Mr. Proxmire said that after having lived with the troops for three days and having talked with at least 1,000 men, he thought more things were right than wrong with the Thirty-second. He said morale was high, the men were being given adequate training and lack of some comforts made no difference to the guardsmen, who were concerned over the thought that they might be considered a "cry-baby outfit."

The Senator said he would report directly to the Secretary of the Army and possibly the Secretary of Defense.

His principal recommendations, he said, will be for the Army to establish a priority system in calling up "filler" reserves, set up a much better method of informing all reservists and guardsmen why they have been summoned to duty, and improve the method of assigning men with special skills to jobs where they can use them.

Mr. Proxmire said that although barracks for the Thirty-second were in many cases dilapidated they were warm and the food was uniformly good.

ENDS TEN… Jacob D. Beam, wh… been the U.S. Amba… to Poland.



IN ARMY BUILDUP PROGRAM—Fort Benning, Ga. —Specialist Fourth Class James O. Moore, left, of 428 Mandeville St., Utica, N.Y., senior automotive mechanic of the 322nd Ordnance Company, an Army Reserve unit from New Jersey recently called to active duty, and SFC John R. Zisa of 322 Fairfield Rd., Wayne, N.J., maintenance section chief of the unit, prepare to work on the brakes of an Army vehicle. The 322nd is training at Fort Benning as part of the Army's buildup program.

HUBBIES STAY HOME

Women Reservists Only Go From Mississippi, 'Bama

P.4 Jackson Daily News
Jan 12-17-61
Jackson, Miss.

FORT POLK, LA., 5 December 1961—Called to active duty?

Left your job and your wife at home?

How about the Reservists called up who had to leave their husbands?

Several former Reservists here had to leave their jobs -- and their husbands -- when they were recently called to active duty.

They are members of the Army Reserve Nurse Corps who are attached to the 109th Evacuation Hospital, a former National Guard unit from Birmingham, Ala. The 109th, commanded by Col Samuel R. Terhune of Birmingham, is now training here.

Like other members of the 109th, the nurses attended drill meetings and summer camps.

And like ather members of the unit, they received their orders to report to active duty Oct. 15. With the unit's medical officers and enlisted men, they arrived at Fort Polk to begin training Oct. 26.

In an interview today, Major Thelma Walker Mitchell of Montgomery, Ala., 109th's Chief Nurse, said that the nurses of the 109th and of the 134th Surgical Hospital from Jackson, Miss., were the only women called to active duty at Fort Polk. Other nurses at the hospital are regular Army nurses.

She explained that the nurses recruited into the Army Reserve Nurse Corps joined units. Alabama is one of the few states that has women attached to National Guard units, she said.

Women are not allowed to join the Army Reserve Nurse Corps if they have dependents under 18 years age. Nurses can join if they are married.

LEAVE HUSBANDS HOME

Do the nurses bring their husbands with them when they are called to active duty?

"No, one does not," Major Mitchell said, with a quick smile and a quicker glance at her own wedding ring. "They leave them home."

Her husband is now in Selma, Ala. She was formerly nurse consultant with the Alabama health department.

The unit's mission here is training, Major Mitchell said. As an evacuation hospital, the unit is trained to work right behind the lines, taking care of the immediate injuries and evacuating the injured as needed to station hospital.

The medical officers and nurses of the 109th have been on duty at the station hospital since the unit arrived here, she said. The enlisted men have been divided into two groups. One has been working in the hospital. The other, which has been training in the field out of the unit's headquarters in North Fort Polk, will report to the hospital December 11.

"We are to function as a unit when the second group arrives," Major Mitchell said. "When our equipment is delivered and we are issued hospital supplies, we will set up in the field and function as a unit."

Asked how the nurses of the 109th felt about their activation, Major Mitchell said.

"Of course, there have been pro and con views. Most of us feel that if there is a mission and we are needed to help in the situation, we would like to participate."

Her bright blue eyes twinkled behind red-framed glasses.

"We'd like to be here participating and we'd also like to be at home," she added.

WORKS WELL

As she spoke, white starched figures darted in and out of her office at the hospital headquarters to consult with her.

The nurses have "worked well in the hospital," she said.

They are working in various wards throughout the hospital - and they work all shifts, "And this morning we stood 6 a.m. Reveille at headquarters in North Fort Polk," Major Mitchell said.

Nurses also help in the training programs for the enlisted men in the Medical Corps.

In addition, they are learning as much as they can by participating in the in-service education program, she added.

The 109th has recently been alerted. The unit has been urged to get all their immunizations, extra glasses and certain necessary dental work.

"And they told us to leave our excess luggage at home at Christmas," she said. "We are being issued all our equipment."

Major Mitchell said that during the summer camp field training the nurses worked in the field and also stood in bread lines for chow. But they slept in barracks.

"But we've been issued duffle bags," she said.

Many of the nurses have seen "active duty" with the National Guard unit last year. During the floods in Alabama the unit was called to duty. The nurses gave typhoid immunizations to the men working to fight the flood.

Asked if she was going home for Christmas Major Mitchell quickly replied, "Oh, yes."

BROTHERS IN ARMS—That's the story of this group from the 489th Transportation Co. (Terminal Service) from Pensacola, Fla. The 489th has 10 sets of brothers, a set of twins, another set of three brothers, a set of half-brothers and two sets of cousins. See what we mean by "brothers in arms"—or at least mostly so? (Story inside, page 24, section 2.)

Reserves' Complaints

Some Objections Regarded as Trivial; Others Reflect Inequities in System

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

A selective service that is too selective, and a universal military training and service act that is far from universal are responsible for some of the current complaints from recently mobilized reservists and guardsmen.

A number of letters from disgruntled reservists started reaching this and other newspapers before the reservists had been in camps a full month. Letters also have reached Congress, but samplings indicate no abnormal flow of complaints.

News Analysis

The letters come from a small minority of the 156,000 Reservists and Guardsmen so far inducted into Federal service. However, some of the letters from some camps assert that the writers represent the majority of the reservists in those camps.

Complaints of Varied Type

The complaints fall into a number of categories. A very few come from obviously maladjusted individuals.

Some—too many perhaps—are petty and of the "cry-baby" variety. Typical of these was a complaint by four men of a tactical fighter wing at an air base in France that living conditions were "deplorable" because there was at first no complete office equipment and no place to hang clothes.

Similar complaints about a lack of sheets have been received from at least one camp in this country. A very few letters—mimeographed or employing similar phrases—seem to bear internal evidence of organized, rather than spontaneous, complaints.

Other complaints obviously are written by what the Navy calls "sea lawyers." These are argumentative, generally well educated men or men of shrewd native intelligence who rationalize and exaggerate and utilize every legalism and every trick of debate and rebuttal to prove their minor points.

Some Find Reason Lacking

Still others complain about unrealistic training, of nothing to do, of insufficient equipment, poor leadership and wasted time. A great many profess amazement as to why they were called up.

"The Berlin crisis is over," they say.

Some written by obviously well educated men show a complete lack of understanding of their mission. Many do not comprehend the role of the Reserves and the National Guard. Most want to get out, or to know definitely when they will be returned to civilian life.

And many complain of the inequities of sacrifice. Why should I, a married man, they write, who have already served two years or more, be asked to serve again when many married men have never served at all and many six-months men have not been recalled? Others, because of civilian positions held or special qualifications, want preferential treatment.

Some of the complaints are obviously captious and some have undoubtedly been encouraged by at least one Congressman and by some newspapers. But some of them deserve attention and remedial action.

Modifications Suggested

Perhaps the most important action that might be taken is to modify the methods of procuring military manpower. The present system makes every man theoretically liable to the draft. It is based on the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 and on the Universal Military-Training and Service Act, as amended in 1959, and it remains in effect until July 7, 1963.

Between now and then there is ample time for a complete review, modernization and revision of the manpower procurement processes of the services. The most recent complaints provide redundant evidence that such a review is imperative.

The present system inevitably breeds inequities. There can be very little sympathy for the mobilized man who has volunteered for Reserve or National Guard duty, who receives pay for that duty and who then complains when he is ordered to active duty.

The majority of the complaints, however, do not fit into this category. They come from men who have served perhaps two years or longer on active duty, and who then have been required, as part of their six-year obligation, to join reserve units. In the meantime, many of them had married, had children or had started hopefully on new jobs or were completing their education.

To some of these persons serving a second time it is difficult to explain why men who were married before their draft calls came up have never served, or why men who have served only six months should not have been mobilized first.

The Army today is the only service that utilizes draftees, either six months or two year men. It is significant that it is from Army units that by far the greater bulk of the complaints have come.

The Navy and Air Force called up only small numbers of reservists. There have been very few complaints from these units.

This problem, of course, is not new. It was a far more serious problem during the Korean War than it is today. Then the inequities of selective service and other means of procuring service manpower could mean not merely loss of jobs and interruptions to careers, but death.

Many of the reservists who fought in the Korean War had experienced a form of double jeopardy, for most of them had fought in World War II. Congress' intent to prevent such double jeopardy in the future led to the passage in 1955 of the Reserve Forces Act, which has been modified by various acts since then.

Found Lacking in Practice

The intent was good, but the execution has been far from perfect. The Army, unless its size were vastly increased, could not use all the young men available from any system of universal training and service.

Physical and mental standards were increased, and more than 50 per cent of the men examined during the fiscal year 1959 were rejected. Yet equitably, as Gen. Louis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has written, "the United States must accept a man for what he can do rather than reject him for what he cannot do."

In addition, with funds for the Army limited, draft calls were small and deferments many. In practice this meant that many students, especially young men who had married and had had children, had not served at all at the time the Berlin crisis started. Moreover, since they were not in the Reserve, they were not mobilized. There has been no universality as far as the draft is concerned.

The various options of service that the laws provide make for built-in inequities.

There are all sorts of permutations and combinations. They include a total of six years of service (active and ready and stand-by reserve) for all who serve two years of active duty; a total of six or eight years of service (active and reserve), dependent upon age for those who serve only six months.

There are also alternative lengths of service for volunteers, officer candidate school candidates, and other options.

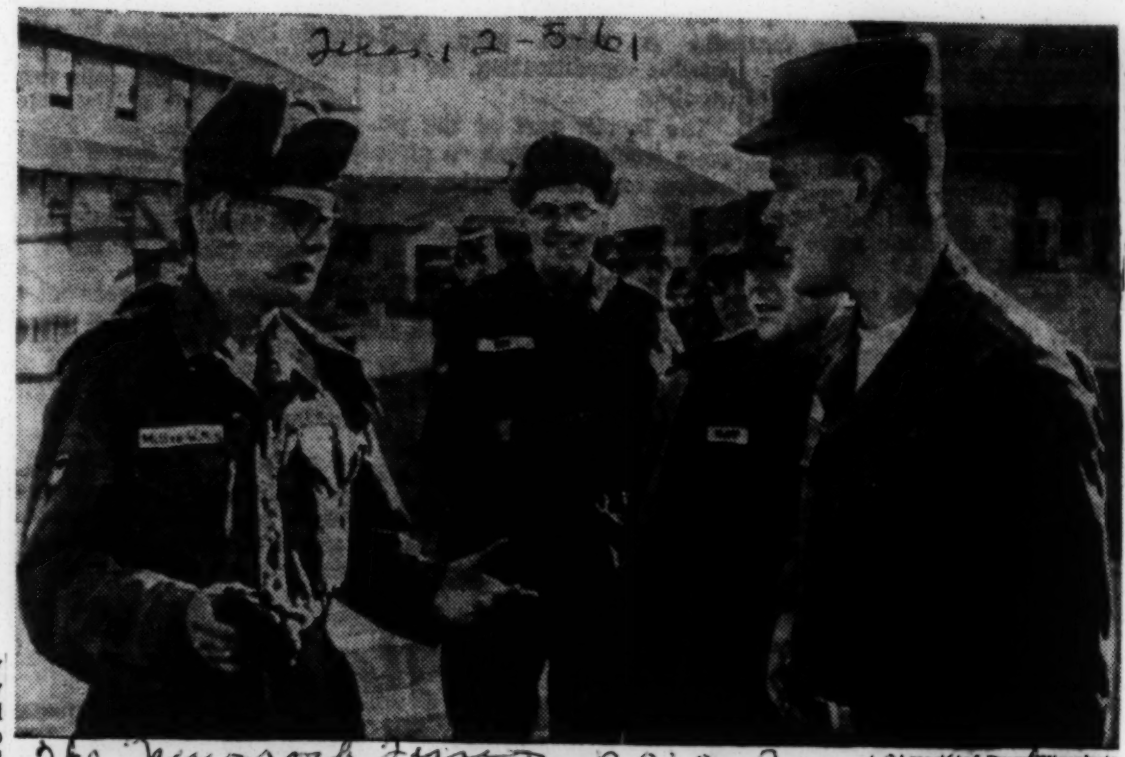
Some graduates of the Reserve Office Training Corps have served six months of active duty, some two years. Some are called up immediately after graduation from college, some not until much later.

When active duty is completed, the reservist may or may not be assigned to a tactical unit. He may merely be assigned to a "control group" and become a name and number—a "filler" for other units. This last process has encouraged some of the current complaints.

The composite result has not been conducive to planning on the part of the young man liable to military service. It has clearly resulted in inequitable sacrifice.

It is true that there is no perfect system and that any mass manpower procurement system is bound to result in inequity for some.

Yet the present system is too haphazard for the individual. It has too many built-in inequities. A whole new look at the system of obtaining manpower for the armed services, particularly for the Army, is essential.



Associated Press Wirephoto

RESERVIST'S PUNISHMENT RESCINDED: Sp5 William M. Miller, left, talking yesterday with other soldiers at Fort Devens, Mass. He had been disciplined for having written a complaining letter to The Boston Herald. Yesterday, however, Elvis J. Stahr Jr., the Army Secretary, said the punishment was being canceled. Mr. Stahr said the regulation under which the soldier was punished did not apply to letters to editors.

30a 1961

RESERVISTS TAPPED

U.S. Calls 76,500 Men

Montgomery Advertiser
D 1 Sat 8-26-61

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Defense Department Friday ordered 76,000 Army, Navy and Air Force reservists to active duty, most of them on Oct. 1.

The call-up was announced by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara at a special news conference.

It applies to 46,500 Army, 6,400 Navy and 23,600 Air Force personnel.

McNamara said that all of the units, with the exception of seven Navy units and certain Army units to be sent to Ft. Polk, La., for opening of the training center there, will be ordered to report on Oct. 1.

The seven Navy units will report soon after Oct. 1.

McNamara said in reply to questions that this carried out the mobilization program requested by President Kennedy and authorized by Congress.

He said that the 113 Army units which had been alerted for active duty now are all being called except for two or three small units of about 90 men which have been taken off the alert list.

NO MARINES

There are no Marine reservists being called, McNamara said, because the Marine Corps is getting an adequate number of volunteers to build up its strength to 190,000 from a present strength of about 178,000.

The orders to the units to report for duty on Oct. 1, with the above mentioned exceptions, were going out from the Pentagon Friday.

Officials said the individuals in the units might not receive their personal orders for two or three weeks but would be notified by their units of the call-up.

McNamara was asked whether and when further call-ups might come.

He replied that "we believe the action today meets the program" set up by the President and Congress.

NO DATE SET

In reply to other questions, McNamara said the orders being sent out now carry no termination dates. He added that the Defense Department hopes to release them as soon as possible, as new enlistments and draftees add to military strength.

But, he said, there is no way to predict the length of the crisis and thus to predict the length of duty for the reservists called in. However, he called attention that the authorizing resolution for mobilization places a one-year time limit on most of the recalls.

The Navy Reservists called to duty under Friday's orders will help man a total of 85 additional ships for the fleet. These ships will come from delivery of new ships now being built, ships retained in commission instead of being mothballed and ships withdrawn from the mothball fleet.

15 Alabama Units Listed In Activation

Montgomery Advertiser
D 1
Sat 8-26-61

Fifteen National Guard and Reserve units in Alabama were called to active duty Friday by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara.

Montgomery Advertiser

At the same time, one Air National Guard unit previously alerted for possible active duty, was notified it was no longer on the alert list. The 115th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron at Dothan, was the only Alabama unit on the list of nine units removed from the list.

The Alabama Air National Guard's major fighting arm is on the list to report to active duty Oct. 1, as previously widely rumored. The place of mobilization was not listed. Units ordered to duty include the 117th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing in Birmingham, and the 106th squadron at Birmingham and the 160th squadron in Montgomery

HELP MAN BASE

One Army Reserve unit, the 358th Medical Detachment (Dental,) in Gadsden, was ordered to mobilize Sept. 25 at Ft. Polk, La., to help man that training base, due to receive many of the other Army Reservists being recalled.

Other Army units called (with their mobilization base in parenthesis), all due to report Oct. 1:

156 Military Police Bn, ARNG, Linden (Ft. Gordon, Ga.); 279 Signal Bn, Corps, ARNG, Huntsville (Ft. Hood, Tex.); 146 Engr. Lt. Equip. Co. ARNG, Enterprise (Ft. Rucker, Ala.); 129 Med. Clearing Co. ARNG, Mobile (Ft. Benning, Ga.); 131 Ord. General Auto Support Co ARNG, Oxford (Ft. Rucker); 404 GM Bn, Hq & Hq Det, USAR, Montgomery (Ft. Lee, Va.); 282 Qm Co., FM GS, USAR, Wetumpka (Ft. Lee); 198 TC Terminal SVC Co., USAR, Mobile (Ft. Eustis, Va.); 372 Military Intell Plat, USAR, Jasper (Ft. Holabird, Md.); 1-131 Armored Tank Bn, ARNG, Ozark (Camp Irwin, Calif.); 128 Med Ambulance Co., ARNG, Fairhope, (Ft. Rucker).

UNIT STRENGTH

A spokesman in the adjutant general's office said earlier this month that the unit strength includes:

First Medium Tank Battalion, headquartered at Ozark and commanded by Lt. Col. Louis S. Davis, includes the Headquarters Company with 223 men; Co. A at Headland, 71 men; Co. B at Hartford, 82 men; Co. C at Opp, 82 men, and Co D at Brantley, 75 men.

The 156th MP Battalion, headquartered at Linden and commanded by Lt. Col. E. L. McManus, includes the Headquarters Company with 100 men; Co. A at Butler, 90 men, Co. B at Livingston, 71 men, and Co. C at Grove Hill, 140 men.

The 279th Signal Battalion headquartered at Huntsville is commanded by Lt. Col. Joe Payne, a Huntsville attorney, and includes the headquarters and "A" Company at Huntsville and "B" Company in Decatur. The outfit has about 350 men.

Brig. Gen. Reid Doster, of the 117th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, Air National Guard said Alabama units of the wing have a strength of about 1,500 men. This includes the wing unit and the 106th and 160th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadrons.

The 117th also includes the 184th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Ft. Smith, Ark., and the 153rd Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Meridian, Miss. Those units have about 400 men and officers each.

KENNEDY PROMISE:

Return Pushed For Reservists

The Montgomery Advertiser p.1
Thurs 11-30-61
Montgomery Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Kennedy offered hope Wednesday to Reservists he said were summoned to active duty "to prevent a war" that they may be out of uniform in less than the required 12 months.

"We call them in to prevent a war, not to fight a war," Kennedy said. "We are going to get them out as quickly as we can."

Kennedy bristled a bit about the whole subject. He put in time on it than on any other at a 31-minute news conference that spread out over such matters as an ape in space, fallout shelters, and the possibility of an eventual visit to the Soviet Union.

This was against a background of published reports about Reservists having poor equipment, little to do or being square pegs in round holes. Rep. Alvin O'Konsky, R-Wis., has said the Army showed criminal negligence in the handling of Wisconsin's 32nd National Guard Division at Ft. Lewis, Wash.

GAVE UP JOBS

Kennedy answered a questioner who asked about complaints of Reservists that most of them are making heavy sacrifices; that they gave up jobs and their lives are disturbed. The President said they are performing a vital service.

"These men who may be serving in a very cold and windy camp in Ft. Lewis, Wash.," the President contended, "are rendering the same kind of service to our country as an airplane standing at 15-minute alert at a SAC —Strategic Air Command—base in Omaha is rendering.

"Their function today is to indicate that the United States is serious about is commitments; that it means to meet its commitments. It wants to negotiate a peaceful settlement if it can, but it does not propose to surrender."

Reservists were called up, he said, because the administration felt U.S. conventional forces lacked sufficient strength at a time of increased tension in Viet Nam and a clash of interests over Germany and Berlin.

The important thing, he said, is to maintain the peace, and

OBVIOUS ATTEMPT

In an obvious attempt to bolster morale, Kennedy stressed over and over the importance of their service. Each, he said, is contributing to the security of his own family and to that of the country.

As for Ft. Lewis, he said the inspector general of the Army, Maj. Gen. Edward H. McDaniel, has been sent there to investigate conditions.

As soon as Kennedy finished what was almost a lecture about Reservists, his press secretary, Pierre Salinger, leaned over with a message.

The President got a roar of laughter when he reported that: "The chimpanzee who was flying in space took off at 10:08. He reports everything going perfectly and working well."

After the news conference in the State Department auditorium, Kennedy stopped off in a nearby room where there is a television set, apparently to have a look at what was going on at Cape Canaveral, Fla. That was where the chimp was sent into orbit Wednesday morning.

Kennedy got another laugh

cial visitors are working affairs
from its luncheons.
Women can ask for space in a rather than social ones and, "All
there al balcony, but Kennedy said he reporters should be welcome on
thought that appearances of offi- the basis of equality."
when he discarded his presidential role momentarily, said the ganization allow a woman report- Club, and suggested that the or- a rule that bars women from main dining room when di
was speaking as an honorary er to protest in person against guished visitors speak there
ember of the National Press

WOMEN'S WORLD

1960 record show 31,817 women serving in USA Army

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

In 1960, 31,817 women had been accepted for active duty in the four services of the Armed Forces of the United States. Sat 1-14-61

Members of the Women's Army Corps, popularly referred to as WACS, have a minimum enlistment period of two years. Those in the Navy, the WAVES, enlist for at least four years.

The WAF (women in the Air Force) and the Women Marines enlist for at least three years. Nurses, dietitians and occupational or physical therapists are commissioned to a special branch in each of the services except the Marine Corps, whose medical services are provided by the Navy.

***

OF THE 31,817 women on active duty in the armed services, 20,931 were enlisted women, who constituted about one percent of total enlisted personnel, and 10,986 were women officers, who were three percent of all military officers.

About four-fifths of the women officers were nurses and other medical personnel. As in civilian life, enlisted women in the Armed Forces are more likely to have clerical jobs than any other kind.

THEY SERVE as general clerks, typists, stenographers, file clerks and accounting-machine operators. Some hold supervisory jobs, such as office managers and personnel experts.

Others are assigned as teletype or switchboard operators, as chauffeurs, and in food services, radio maintenance, repair and cleaning of clothing, entertainment, information, intelligence, weather observation and other technical operations.

Women veterans are entitled to the same benefits as men, as, for example, re-employment and educational benefits.

ARMY

Kennedy Closes 52 U.S. Bases; 13,455 Jobs Fade

The Miami Herald
P. 1 Fri. 3-31-61

Electric Co.

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The armed services disclosed Thursday that at least 13,455 civilian jobs will be abolished in sweeping economy moves topped by the closing of 52 military bases in 25 states from Maine to California.

Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara said 9,000 jobs would be eliminated during the next three years by shutting down the domestic bases as part of President Kennedy's efforts to build a "lean and fit" military establishment.

Another 21 bases in eight foreign countries will be closed. They will be identified after final negotiations with the foreign governments involved, perhaps in two to three weeks.

Two Florida bases were listed among the installations to be shut down.

They were:

Atlantic Reserve Fleet site located at Green Cove Springs — inactivate, declare excess, and turn over to the General Services Administration for disposition. Transfer ships having continuing potential to other sites. Phase out during fiscal year 1962.

Naval Industrial Shipyard, Tampa — declare excess and turn over to GSA for disposition in fiscal year 1963.

McNamara's statement was followed by these additional announcements affecting civilian employment:

The Air Force said 2,755 jobs in six states would be abolished by the President's order halting development of an atomic-powered plane. Most of the workers are employed by the Pratt and Whitney Division of United Aircraft Corp. and by General

The Air Force announced that B70 contracts held by North American Aviation Inc., and nine subcontractors would be canceled or cut as a result of drastic curtailment of the 2,000-mile-an-hour bomber program. There was no immediate estimate of the number of jobs affected.

The Army disclosed it would prune 1,700 persons from district offices of the Corps of Engineers by transferring responsibility for construction in 17 of the 42 offices. All of the offices will remain open, however, since the engineers also are engaged in civilian flood control and navigation.

In announcing the effect of the closing of the 52 bases, McNamara said the action will cost about 50 million dollars in the fiscal year starting July 1.

But in succeeding years the government will save about 200 million dollars annually, including $120 millions on the U.S. bases alone.

52 "Unneeded Military" Bases To Be Closed In Next 3 Years

By CHARLES CORDRY

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Defense Department Thursday listed 52 "unneeded" military bases in 25 states from Maine to California it intends to close during the next three years at a cost of 9,000 civilian jobs.

Another 21 bases in eight foreign countries will be shut down in President Kennedy's economy move to build a "lean and fit" military establishment. They will be identified after final negotiations with foreign governments, perhaps in two to three weeks.

Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara said it would cost about $50 million to close bases in the fiscal year starting July 1. But in succeeding years the government will save about $200 million annually, including $120 million on the U .S. bases.

AFFECTED BY CLOSING

Some 15,000 people will be affected by the domestic closings, including 6,000 military men who will be available for transfers to other posts.

McNamara pledged every effort to help the 9,000 civilians find other employment. To soften the blow, only 20 per cent of the closings will come in the fiscal year starting July 1 and the entire program will stretch over three years.

The President noted in his defense budget message Tuesday that congressmen and other interests were certain to protest closing in their home areas. He said it was understandable that they perferred economy that affected somebody else.

But the President added that he must place the national interest above local interests in ridding the armed services of excess or obsolete facilities. He also said the possibilty of closing still more bases in future years would be studied.

TO BE CLOSED

McNamara said the most significant facilities to be closed were the Army's Benicia, Calif., arsenal; the Air Force's Presque Isle, Maine, base; the Army's St. Louis, Mo., ordinance plant and the Air Force's Harlingen, Tex., base where navigation training will be stopped.

McNamara said areas with high unemployment were taken into consideration in the closings only to the extent that special attention was given to easing the impact on such regions. He said they were not taken into account in deciding which bases were unneeded.

He said 15,000 men would be affected by the closing of overseas bases. Of these 15,000 are military, mostly air force, who will be returned home over a long period. The 4,00 civilians at these bases presumably are mostly non-Americans.

McNamara said one benefit from the overseas base closings would be a saving of $100 million a year after fiscal 1962 in the adverse balance of payments.

30a 1961

Airliner Crash Dead Set at 77; 12 Were Area Army Recruits

By Jean M. White
Staff Reporter

At 4 p. m. on Wednesday, 12 young recruits from the Washington area were sworn into the Army at Ft. Holabird, near Baltimore.

There was the usual wise-cracking about life in the service, partly to cover the excitement of starting out on a big new step in their lives.

Less than six hours later, they were all dead, killed when an Imperial Airlines Constellation smashed into a marshy ravine near Richmond and burned. Seventy-seven persons — 74 Army inductees and 3 crew members—died in the crash. The pilot and flight engineer were the only survivors.

Many of the families of the recruits learned of the crash through news announcements or calls from neighbors or reporters. First there was stunned disbelief that this could happen to sons, brothers and husbands to whom they had been waving goodbye only a few hours before. Then came numbing grief and sorrow.

Mrs. Abraham Allen Dash, of 610 Galveston pl. se., remembered that she had dropped her 18-year-old son, Michael, off at the bus terminal Wednesday morning but had not waited to see him off.

"Mike didn't like farewells," she explained quietly.

Mike, who hoped to get an appointment to West Point or the Air Force Academy, had enlisted under the "buddy system" with William Anicker, 22, of 2504 Gaither st., Hillcrest Heights, Md. Because of a mix-up in his papers, Anicker wasn't approved for induction. Mike gave Anicker his guitar to take back to his parents.

The parents of Peter Steve Georgopoulos, of 1214 Geranium st. nw., were waiting at their home for their 22-year-old son to call as he had promised. Instead, several hours later, a newspaper reporter called and they learned their son had been killed in the crash.

Charles L. Decoteau, another of the area recruits killed, was celebrating his 18th birthday on his first day in service. Three former students of the Phelps Vocational School also lost their lives. A graduate of the Dunbar High School last June, Maurice Davis had stopped off at the school only last Friday to give three drawings—one of the school—to a teacher. He had not mentioned going into the service.

Before he was inducted, Michael McAllister had arranged for his bride of less than two months to move from his grandmother's house here back to her parent's home in Brooklyn. She arrived there 2 p. m. yesterday a few hours after Michael died in the crash.

The 12 recruits from the Washington area were among a group of 17 sworn in the service at Fort Holabird Wednesday. It had been the routine first-day of confusion; lines, medical exams, paper forms, and interviews. It had started at 8 a.m. After the 4 p. m. swearing-in, the young recruits were taken out to Friendship Airport and had supper.

About 8:30 p. m., they boarded the Imperial Constellation, which had already picked up other recruits at Newark, N. J., and Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., to take them to basic training at Fort Jackson, S. C. The plane crashed at 9:24 p. m.

The 12 Washington area recruits killed in the crash were:

Donald Leon Essex, 20, who was working as a store porter when he volunteered for service. His mother, rMs. David Martin, of 1423 Morse st. ne., said he wanted to learn to be an electrician in the service. He attended Spingarn High School. Donald is survived by by hother and stepfather, Mr. and Mrs. David Martin; his father, Cornelius Essex, and two brothers, Carlton, 14, and Kenneth, 7.

James Leon Harris, 18, a graduate of Eastern High School, hoped to make a career of the service, his mother, Mrs. Lelia Harris, said. He is survived also by three sisters, Dorothy, 19; Alice, 16, and Jacqueline, 10, and two brothers, William, 14, and Donald, 11, all at the home address, 1207 G st. ne.

Reginald Gilbert Shelton, 21, called his sister from Baltimore on Wednesday and said he was "happy" to pass the test.

A bindery helper at the Government Printing Office, he is survived by his wife, the former Dorothy Sheridan, of 3110 South Dakota ave. ne.; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Shelton, of 1825 9th st. nw.; and three sisters, Patricia, of the home address; Mrs. Sharon Little, of 2912 Lanston pl. se., and Mrs. Audrey Carroll, of 1244 Farraday pl. ne.

Samuel McGhee, 18, of 38 Bryant st. nw., studied carpentry at Phelps Vocational High School before his induction and played guard on the football team. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Willie McGhee, and four sisters and a brother.

Another former student at Phelps, **Bernie Abraham Collins,** 19, of 118 Varnum st. nw., had taken the electrical course at Phelps High before leaving school in 1959. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Collins, and a half-sister, Gracie Wright, all of the home address.

Michael Edward McAllister, 19, and his bride had been living with his grandmother, Pearl Phelps, of 4916 Illinois ave. nw. His wife, Charlene, had gone to Brooklyn Wednesday to live with her mother after saying goodbye to her husband.

ARMY

Until June, Michael worked as a clerk and porter at the Army-Navy Country Club. While at Phelps High, he was enrolled in the electrical studies course.

Charles L. Decoteau, who was celebrating his 18th birthday on the day of the crash, was graduated last June from Edwards Military Institute in Salemburg, N. C. He is survived by his stepfather and mother, Sgt. and Mrs. Edgar Denning, and a sister, Geraldine, 16, who lived at the Norbourne trailer park on the Marlboro pike.

Maurice H. Davis, 18, had been active in track and other sports at Dunbar High School, where he was graduated last June. Since then he had worked as a delivery man for Western Union.

Maurice lived at 122 12th st. ne., with his father, John, and four brothers and a sister. Also surviving are his mother, Oveta Davis, and his grandmother, Mrs. Mary Davis, of 634 Farragut st. nw., who had raised Maurice.

Michael Crissey Dash, 18, a graduate of decided to enlist in the service and try for a West Point appointment. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Allen Dash, of 610 Galveston pl. se., and two brothers, Gregory, 16, and Frank, 6.

His father is an attorney, and Mrs. Dash is chief clerk of the Import-Export Subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee.

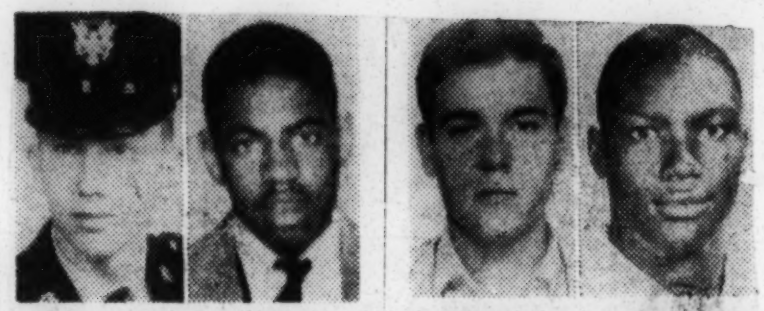
Peter Steve Georgopoulos, 22, who was born in Greece, moved with his family to the District in 1951. He was graduated from Roosevelt High School and studied aircraft mechanics at the Northrup Institute in Snglewood, Calif.

"He decided to enlist so that he could be sent to Europe and learn about airplane mechanics and languages," his brother, George, 20, said yesterday.

Surviving are his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Steve Georgopoulos, of 1214 Geranium st. nw.; two brothers, George, and John, 16, and a sister, Lola, 18.

Robert Vernon Poole, 26, was a sales representative for National Airlines in Washington until about a year ago and lived in Alexandria. Then he became sales representative for Air France in Charlotte, N. C. His 4-year-old son lives with Poole's father and mother in Front Royal, Va.

Joseph Eugene Roseberger, the 12th area man to die in the crash, lived at Arnold, near Annapolis, Md.



Michael C. Dash | James L. Harris | Peter S. Georgopoulas | Maurice Davis

Donald L. Essex | Charles L. Decoteau Jr. | Reginald G. Shelton | Samuel D. McGhee

Bernie A. Collins | Michael E. McAllister

Walker Quitting, Says Rebuke Destroyed His Army Usefulness

Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky
Nov 3-61

He'll Forgo Retirement Pay

By The Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 2— Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker announced Thursday night he is quitting the Army because he feels its action in rebuking him and taking away his divisional command destroyed his usefulness in uniform.

Announcing his decision "with a heavy heart," Walker said he will forgo his retirement pay of more than $12,000 a year in order to be free as a civilian to continue his campaign against what he regards as Communist infiltration.

The general, a key figure in the controversy over how much freedom military men should have to speak out against communism, announced his decision in a statement supplied to a Senate armed services subcommittee.

'Would Be Compromise'

"I have been removed from command of the 24th Division," Walker said.

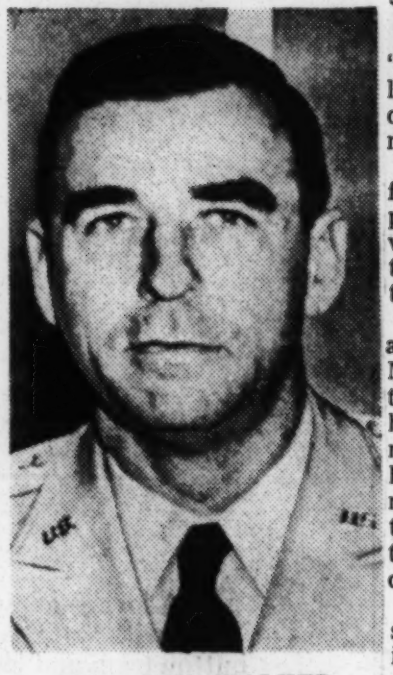
"My career has been destroyed in its usfeulness to my country. I cannot accept retirement with its emoluments and benefits. To do so would be a compromise with my principle.

"I take leave of military duty with a heavy [illegible] find other means of [illegible] my country in the time of her great need, in order to pursue the dedication of a lifetime.

"To do this, I must be free from the power of little men who, in the name of my country, punish loyal service to it."

The Army had admonished the general for his troop-training methods, relieved him of command of the 24th Division in Europe, and assigned him to a staff job in Hawaii.

The Pentagon said Thursday it had received no request from Walker for retirement or resignation.



MAJ. GEN. WALKER
Made Public By Thurmond

Walker's statement was made public by the office of Senator Strom Thurmond (D., S. C.), who was instrumental in pushing for the forthcoming subcommittee inquiry. Thurmond has charged that there has been a Pentagon pattern of muzzling military officers who seek to speak out against communism.

Secretary of Defense McNamara recently told the Senate Armed Services Committee that Walker had been removed from his divisional command in Germany and admonished for violating Defense Department regulations and attempting to influence [illegible] troops and [illegible] in the 1960 [illegible] on.

Am[illegible]gs, Walker was a [illegible] having described [illegible] "definitely pink" such well-[illegible]wn Americans as former President Harry S. Truman, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and former Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

In his bitter statement Thursday, Walker said some persons in this country apparently do not realize the nation is at war with international communism.

'We Are Infiltrated'

"We are at war," he said. "We are infiltrated. We are losing the war every day. Are our hands tied, yours and mine?

"We need a substitute for defeat. If it is not within the power of this Congress to provide it—then the people of these United States are not truly represented."

Walker said he agrees with a statement by General Douglas MacArthur: "That the application of the executive power has become so inordinate that members of the armed forces have been subjected to the most arbitrary and ruthless treatment for daring to speak the truth in accordance with conviction and conscience."

In another passage, Walker said Communist agents have infiltrated the teaching profession, entertainment media, and the nation's press.

Walker also said he commanded the federal troops used in the Little Rock, Ark., school-integration controversy against "my personal wishes" and tried to resign his Army commission as a result.

Describing the Little Rock integration dispute of 1957, Walker said:

"I had hoped and prayed that the Army would not become involved in that non-military issue. It was my hope that federal marshals would be used. Failing this, it was an expressed desire that Army participation, if ordered, be limited to the use of military-police units."

Program Defended

Walker said that, as a result of the Little Rock experience, he offered his resignation on August 4, 1959, but that it was "denied by order of the secretary of the Army."

The general defended his program for troop training, including education on the aims, goals, and tactics of the Communist enemy.

"It is the express decision of higher echelons that I may not provide my fellow soldiers with the degree of information that I consider imperative to their morale and their capacity to survive," he said.

"In my position, I may not question the authority of that decision, but a lifetime of training, directed toward defense and survival, cries out against the wisdom of it."

The Army's investigation had cleared Walker of accusations that his troop-training course was patterened on literature of the militantly conservative John Birch Society, although its report said Walker was a society member.

Jackson Advocate
C 1
Sat 8-12-61

MISSILE MATHEMATICIAN—Sp4 Alvin E. Jones gives the countdown on an Honest John firing from the control panel at the Small Missile Range at White Sands Missile Range, N. M. The 25 year old technician is assigned to the HJ project and is responsible for mathematical computations and firing reports of that missle system. (U. S. Army photo).

White Sands Missile Range, N. M. — Highly trained enlisted men are the nucleus of the Army's missile development teams.

At White Sands Missle Range, N. M., with its various missle programs, these non-commissioned specialists cover the rocket spectrum in jobs that are vital to research and development, and ultimately to national defense.

Sp4 Alvin E. Jones, Detachment 2, U. S. Army Garrison, is a mathematician assigned the Honest John Project, Systems Test Division of Ordnance Mission. Although Jones had less than two years military service, he supervises three employes and is contributing considerably to the advancement of missile science in America and the Free World.

The 25-year-old mathematician is responsible for fire-direction computations for the Honest John missile, weight and balance computations, maintaining firing records, assembling firing reports, and manning the control panel during countdown and missile firings.

"I don't plan a military career but hope to stay in the missile field," Jones said recently during a "hold" at WSMR's Small Missile Range while keping an eye on the wall-clock and a finger poised over the microphone switch button.

Jones was graduated from Kentucky College at Frankfort, Ky., with a B. S. degree in mathematics. He entered the Army immediately afterward and came to WSMR in January 1960 after completing basic training at Ft. Riley, Kan.

He is a native of Tupelo, Miss., where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Jones, live at 602 N. Green St.

Jones is a amateur photographer and sings with two local groups—the Missile Rangers, WSMR's male chorus, and the Protestant Chapel Choir.

Former Norfolkian Success With U.S. Army's Engineers

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — When Miss Hattie T. Scott., a native Norfolkian, was a little girl of four she began taking music lessons, and was school pianist in elementary and high school.

After graduating from Booker T. Washington high school, Norfolk, she entered Virginia State College, Petersburg, to major in public school music. But decided upon engineering when she transferred to Howard University as a sophomore.

IN 1956 SHE received the bachelor of science degree in civil engineering at Howard University as the first woman engineering graduate. She moved to California where she first job was that of photogrammetic engineer with the U. S. Geological Survey.

Attractive Miss Scott is the first and only woman engineer to be employed by the Sacramento District of the Corps of Engineers. She was apponted to this position in the fall of 1954.

She also resumed her music training, which included organ and is a member of the American Guild of Organists. On Sundays Miss Scott serves as organist for the First Unitarian Church of Sacramento.

SHE NOW plans ship channels and plots the course of floods as a supervisory hydraulic engineer for the U. S. Army Her duties include research and studies which are required for the planning, design, and operation of various river projects. The research deals with flood control and navigation on rivers in California,, Utah, and Nevada.

Among studies she has recently completed are ones dealing with the effect on tidal waves of a new ship channel in the Sacramento arm of San Francsico Bay and the high rate of run-off from melting

MISS HATTIE T. SCOTT
Hydraulic Engineer

snow on a stream basin high in the Wasatch Mountains of Utah.

UNDER STUDY by Miss Scott are methods of forecasting floods following rain storms and the melting of snow. Periodically, she reports on these investigations to the Corps of Engineers. Her findings are used by design engineers and others in the profession.

A staunch advocate of women breaking into the so-called "men's professions," Miss Scott is confident that the female break-through will be speeded by today's critical need for scientists and technicians.

She is now assisting in the preparation of a television program on which she will make an appeal for more women to choose engineering careers. Miss Scott's mother lives with her in Sacramento.

Army Extends Tours of 84,000, Alerts 113 Guard, Reserve Units

By Charles Cordry
United Press International

The Army yeesterday alerted 113 National Guard and Reserve units for possible callup and said it would extend duty tours for 84,000 men, and possibly 100,000 in building a million-man force to meet the Berlin crisis.

This will be the first strengthening of U.S. ground forces since the Korean War. The plans were announced at a packed news conference by Army Secretary Elvis J. Stahr Jr., who acknowledged they wil laffect "the personal lives of many people."

The alert affects about 1000 men in seven units from Maryland and one from Virginia, none stationed in the Washingto area.

It was the third consecutive day that the Government had announced major expansion plans for the armed forces. The Navy on Monday and the Air Force Tuesday discuosed plans for increasing by 26,800 and 28,000 men, respectively, their military prepardness program for meeting mounting communist threats in Germany and the rest of the forld.

Stahr said he could not yet say whether any of the alterted Guard or Reserve units, which number 23,626 men, would actually be called to duty. He indicated such actio ndepends on whether the crisis deepens.

84,000 Get Longer Tours

But there was nothing tentative about the Army's plan to freeze officers and men for extended tours, call in Reserve Officer Training Corps graduates, draft doctor s if necessary, and summon up nurses and other specialists where needed.

These plans will extend the duty tours of 84,000 enlisted men, and may eventually involve 100,000 men.

Alerted were Army National Guard units from 22 states—Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, New York, Mississippi, Ohio, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming.

Maryland Units Alerted

Reserve units were alerted in 22 states as follows — Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Wisconsin and West Virginia.

The alerted Maryland units, all of the Army Reserve, are: the 375th Quartermaster Company Supply Depot with 136 men stationed in Baltimore, the 326th Postal Unit with 16 men from Hagerstown, the 729th Postal Unit with 16 men from Cumberland, the Headquarters and Headquarters Company of the 313th Transportation Battalion Boat with 79 men stationed at Baltimore, the 464th Medium Boat Transportation Company with 200 men from Annapolis, and the 1st Floating Craft Repair Transportation Detachment with nine men from Baltimore.

The 684th Signal Support Company of the Virginia National Guard at Radford was also alerted. The strength of the units was not revealed.

The Maryland and Virginia units are representative of the preponderance of transportation, signal and support units among those alerted.

Actions Announced

These are the specific actions announced yesterday:

- All enlisted men whose tours would expire between Oct. 1 and next June 30 will be extended as much as four months. There are 84,000 in this category. They will leave service as new trainees are graduated from training centers.
- Approximately 4500 ROTC graduates, who expected only six months of active duty, now will be ordered up for two years. Some 1700 ROTC men now serving six-month tours will be held for as much as a year.
- The draft will call 25,000 men in September and at least 20,000 in October.
- Reserve officers now on two-year active-duty tours will be encouraged to extend them voluntarily. If needs are not met, as many as 4000 may be extended mandatorily.
- As many as 700 officers and 2000 men may be called up individually from the Reserves for one year to fill needs for specialists in intelligence, transportation, medicine, electronics and other fields.
- Overseas tours will be extended—six months in Japan and Germany and three months in Korea.

By Frank Hoy, Staff Photographer

Leroy Bowens of 1499 Girard st. nw., at left, and James Lineweaver of 5602 35th ave., Hyattsville, get a cheery send-off from Ina Dilmore, an officer of the Navy Mothers' Club of Washington, after they had enlisted in the Navy at 7th and E sts. nw. In observance of National Navy Mothers Day yesterday, members of the Washington club greeted the 11 youths sworn in as sailors with plastic bags containing a comb, wallet, pen and snacks to eat en route to boot camp.

113 RESERVE UNITS ALERTED BY ARMY IN BROAD BUILD-UP

Stahr Will Extend 84,000 Enlistments in Drive for 984,000-Man Force

By PETER BRAESTRUP
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—The Army alerted 113 Reserve and National Guard units today for possible active duty. It also said it would keep 84,000 enlisted men beyond their normal release dates and extend the stand-by obligations of certain reservists for one year.

Secretary of the Army Elvis J. Stahr Jr. reported these and other major steps designed to build Army manpower from a current level of 870,000 to at least 984,000 by mid-1962. Mr. Stahr told a news conference:

"I should like to emphasize that these steps are not merely crash measures designed to meet the Berlin crisis, but are part of the build-up in our military strength to meet the world-wide threat."

Draft Will Grow

In addition to alerting the reserve units, the Army announced it would do the following:

¶Extend by four months the enlistments of 84,000 men, whose terms would normally expire between Oct. 1, 1961, and June 30, 1962. These men will be released as new trainees become available from training camps.

¶Call up 25,000 draftees in September and 20,000 in October.

¶Extend active duty tours of officers currently serving six months of active duty for at least one year.

¶Require 4,500 officers newly commissioned through the college Reserve Officers Training Corps to report for two years of active duty. Because of low Army needs, many R. O. T. C. second lieutenants have served only six months of active duty before going to non-active reserve service

¶Draft more doctors and dentists if there are insufficient volunteers.

¶Extend by one year the obligations of civilians in the Ready Reserve Mobilization Pool and reserve units that would otherwise expire between Oct. 1 and next June 30.

¶Restrict enlistments in the six-month active duty training program under the Reserve Forces Act to men under 20 years of age and take no men for the program between Sept. 1, 1961, and Dec. 1. This move is aimed at easing the load on Army training centers. Young men already in the six-month program will be allowed to go back to civilian life and reserve duty when their current training ends.

Combat Strength Is Goal

The first goal of the new manpower build-up, Mr. Stahr said, will be to provide re-enforcements and supporting units sufficient to raise the five-division Seventh Army in Western Germany and other Army units in Western Europe to full combat strength.

Mr. Stahr declined to discuss the timetable or size of troop movements to Europe.

The second objective is to supply new manpower and specialized forces to convert three training divisions—the First and Second Infantry and the Second Armored—into combat-ready units. By year's end, it was said, those three divisions will join the combat-ready Eighty-second Airborne, 101st Airborne and Fourth Infantry as the Army's strategic reserve stationed in this country.

Mr. Stahr said that the manpower build-up would also be more than double the 2,000-man strength of the Army Special Forces, which are trained for guerrilla and counter-guerrilla operations.

Forces to Get M-14

In response to questions, Army spokesmen said that the 5,000-man Berlin garrison would shortly be getting the new M-14 automatic rifle. The weapon has been under development for a dozen years. However, the 101st Airborne Division is the only Army unit now equipped with it.

The M-14 is designed to match new Communist infantry firepower ,replacing the World War II carbine, he Browning automatic rifle and the Garand. M-14 production, Mr. Stahr said, is now up to planned schedules, after many problems.

The Army's announcement of a manpower build-up followed similar announcements by the Air Force and Navy this week.

The Navy announced Monday that it would hold on duty 26,800 men whose enlistments would otherwise expire by ne: June 30. Plans are under wa for the reactivation of Wor War II destroyers and oth vessels now in the reserve o so-called mothball fleet.

The Air Force said yesterday that it planned to add 28,000 men either through voluntary or mandatory extension of their enlistments.

Today's Army build-up is far larger than either of the other services. If the 113 Reserve and National Guard units are actually called up and full manned Mr. Stahr said, the army's strength will reach 1,008,000—the first time that total has been reached since 1956. However, Mr. Stahr said, actual call-ups of the reservists will depend on the international situation.

"If the entire situation were resolved before we called the first one, then we would not call any," he said. "But we feel we should alert them."

Few of the alerted units listed by the Army are combat units—artillery, engineers and tanks—and none of them is larger than a battalion. Most are specialized elements, such as port units, truck companies, ordnance detachments and signal units. These elements would be needed to support major troop deployments overseas.

Some Army officials emphasized that many of the measures announced today were designed primarily to reduce turn-over in personnel at a time when the Army needed experienced hands and stability during the build-up. It was emphasized also that the effect of the build-up would not be felt in Europe for several months.

Mr. Stahr, in response to questions, said that the question of adding more combat divisions to the seventeen now authorized was "still under consideration."

Other defense spokesmen have indicated that no increase in Army divisional strength is expected.

CAUGHT IN LONDON — Airman Lavan Butler, 23,, left, of New Windsor, Md., who deserted two years ago from his base in England was arrested at the wheel of a car in Notting Hill, London, tried and given two years at hard labor and a dishonorable discharge. Col. Dan James Jr., served as president of the court-martial board. The air patrolman at right is unidentified.

BILL AUTHORIZING RESERVE CALL-UP GOES TO KENNEDY

House, 403-2, Votes Power for President to Summon 250,000 to Active Duty

B-47 BASES KEPT OPEN

40 Ships Returning to Duty —Vinson Views Nation as Firm and United

By JACK RAYMOND
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31—A resounding 403-to-2 vote of approval in the House completed today Congressional action to empower President Kennedy to call 250,000 reservists to active duty.

Other developments in President Kennedy's program for a military build-up to counter Soviet pressure in Berlin and other trouble areas were:

¶Four Air Force bases scheduled to be closed will be kept open indefinitely because of orders to prolong the use of B-47s. It had been planned to retire these bombers from the Strategic Air Command. The bases are MacDill, at Tampa, Fla.; Donaldson, at Centerville, S. C.; Chennault, at Lake Charles, La., and Laughlin, at Del Rio, Tex.

¶The Pentagon disclosed plans to restore to the active fleet some forty ships in "mothball" storage. These will include twenty-two troop and cargo transports and eighteen or more smaller craft for anti-submarine duty.

¶The Pentagon also disclosed plans to expand the joint use of military training facilities and storage depots by the West German and United States forces in Europe. The disclosure followed a conference between Defense Minister Franz Josef Strauss of West Germany and Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara.

¶Secretary McNamara testified before the House Defense Appropriations subcommittee on the final shape of a record $47,000,000,000 bill that will include the Administration's most recent increased requests for additional weapons and troops.

Two in Opposition

The House, in its vote on the reserves, short-circuited the normal procedure by taking up the measure without waiting for a Rules Committee report. The bill was approved unanimously in the Senate Friday. It is expected to be signed by President Kennedy on Wednesday.

The measure would permit the President to call 250,000 reservists, including National Guardsmen, for active duty up to one year. It would also permit the President to extend the annual active duty training periods of the reservists, which are now limited to two weeks. Authority for both would expire July 1, 1962.

The only dissenters were Bruce Alger of Texas and Eugene Siler of Kentucky, both Republicans. Mr. Alger said he feared that a manpower increase would weaken nuclear "massive retaliation" policies. Mr. Siler said the increase reflected a "propensity of top brass to build forces."

Representative Carl Vinson, Democrat of Georgia and chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, described the measure as "assurance to the world that we stand firm, determined, united and ready to make whatever sacrifice is required to preserve our rights, our obligations and our freedom."

'There Is a Difference'

Mr. Vinson, in a speech applauded by both Republicans and Democrats, compared the "pattern" of current events with that of 1939.

"But there is a difference," he said. "We are far better prepared today for armed conflict than we were in 1939.

"And that, together with the effects of this resolution, plus the other steps that have been taken by the President, may be the one vital difference that will disprove the concept that what is past is prologue."

The House Republican whip, Leslie C. Arends of Illinois, backed Mr. Vinson but said the public wanted assurances of efforts to avoid unnecessary non-defense spending.

Mr. Vinson, in response to Republican observations on the costs of maintaining dependents overseas, said that if circumstances required, the dependents would be brought back to this country.

The committee chairman said he had been advised by Secretary McNamara of a priority system in military manpower increases.

Re-Enlistments Put First

First, he said, re-enlistments and voluntary extensions of enlistments would be encouraged. Secondly, recruiting would be pushed. After that, the military leaders looked to the draft for more personnel, as well as "involuntary extensions of enlistments," and finally the call-up of reservists.

Mr. Vinson said he had been advised that most of the call-ups of reserves would be by units, although some individuals would get orders to active duty.

The companion measure to the reserve authority, an addition of nearly $1,000,000,000 in weapons procurement authority, was scheduled to come before the House Rules Committee tomorrow, for possible floor action the same day. Then Senate has already passed the measure.

The proucrement authority, which Congress must approve separately from total appropriations, dealt with vehicles, aircraft, ships, missiles and conventional weapons included in the President's request for $3,454,600,000 additional in defense appropriations.

This would provide, in addition to weapons and equipment, a rise in the armed forces from 2,493,000 to 2,718,000 and a 1,000,000-man army for the first time since 1956. The Army is now at less than its previously authorized strength of 870,000.

Fund Voted by House

Secretary McNamara testified before the House Defense Appropriations subcommittee all day, explaining the purpose of the increases sought by President Kennedy. The House, largely on the recommendations of the subcommittee, sent a $42,790,000,000 defense appropriations bill to the Senate before Mr. Kennedy made his appeal for supplementary appropriations on the basis of the Berlin crisis.

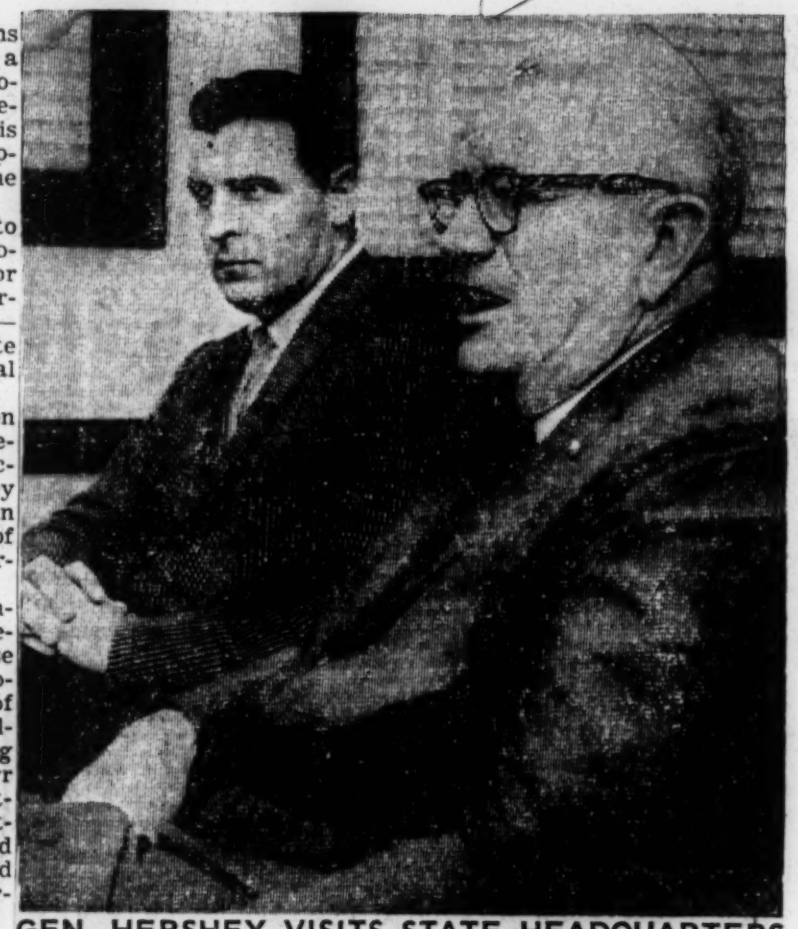
The Senate is expected to take up the total defense appropriations measure—calling for about $47,000,000,000, comparable with Korean war levels—after which House and Senate conferees will work out a final measure.

The Pentagon, in reporting on the conversations between Defense Minister Strauss and Secretary McNamara, said they had "discussed all questions in connection with the defense of the Federal Republic and Berlin."

The communiqué called attention to their "complete agreement" on the need to "increase and modernize the nuclear potential of the armed forces of the North Atlantic Treatry Alliance" in addition to improving non-nuclear armaments. Herr Strauss, who came to the United States July 13, has been visiting military installations and defense plants. He is scheduled to return to Germany tomorrow.

The Defense Department, in addition to announcements concerning the Berlin emergency measures, made known the Army's urgent need for 200 German shepherd dogs now for sentry service at missiles sites and Air Force bases.

The Army plans to buy 1,200 dogs over the next twelve months, 800 for installations in this country and the remainder for duty in the Far East.



GEN. HERSHEY VISITS STATE HEADQUARTERS
Nation's Draft Chief (right) With Thompson

HERSHEY SAYS HERE:

College Students Safe From Draft

The Montgomery Advertiser
Tues S 24-61

By DICK HINES

Young men entering college this fall appear to be reasonably safe from an early draft call, the director of the national Selective Service system said here Monday.

Policies have been for some time to let boys remain in college without being called up, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey said in an interview at the state headquarters for Selective Service. But he cautioned that the status of students could change if world conditions lead to a speed-up in military manpower requirements.

At the present time, reports on the number of men to be drafted range from 100,000 to 200,000 he said. Much depends on the recruitment programs of the armed services, he added.

SEPTEMBER CALL

The draft call for September is about 25,000 men and the prospects are that this may hold for the next few months.

Walter M. Thompson Jr., state director of Selective Service, said 330 men will be inducted in the state in September and another 2,500 will be ordered to take pre-induction examinations to establish a pool for future draft calls.

Asked what group is "most draft-eligible" today, Hershey said those holding 1-A classifications and who are ages 22-23 and are non-fathers "have a pretty good chance to go."

PRIME CHOICES

He added that anyone under 26 who for some reason has lost deferment is also "prime meat."

As national director, Hershey is the top administrator of a system which includes 56 state draft boards and some 4,000 local boards. In addition to the 50 states, the "state" boards include New York City, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Island, the District of Columbia, Guam and the Canal Zone.

He has directed the nation's draft system since 1941.

30a 1961

A R M Y

MILITARY POLICE

PVT. HILTON NAPPER

Army Pvt. Hilton Napper recently completed eight weeks of military police training at the Provost Marshal General's School, Ft. Gordon, Ga. The 23-year-old soldier entered the Army last November. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Napper, 208 Morris St., Geneva, Ala.

Pentagon Rules Soldiers Must Endure Segregation

Policy of Army aids Dixie bias

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

WASHINGTON

Army personnel attached to bases in the South are expected to "observe local custom," a spokesman for the Department of the Army said, this week.

This means, in effect, he said, that colored soldiers in the South are not expected to contest racial segregation in places of public accommodation.

Servicemen who do not abide by local segregation laws are subject to arrest and prosecution by civil authorities, the Pentagon official declared.

* * *

THE ISSUE was raised by the recent sitdown demonstration of two servicemen at Fort Hood, Tex., who have protested to the White House that the Army is forcing them to submit to racial segregation in violation of the Federal Constitution.

They are Pfc. Robert B. Curtis of St. Louis, Mo., and Sp. Samuel N. Gillian of New York City. Both were denied service at the lunch counter of a store located near Fort Hood.

When they refused to leave the counter, Army authorities were notified and a colonel with 12 military policemen were rushed to the scene.

The colonel gave the two servicemen a direct order to leave the counter, placed them in custody and took them before Col. M.C. Miller, provost marshall.

* * *

ALTHOUGH NO charges were brought against them, Col. Miller informed the soldiers that "as a matter of Army policy" they were expected to abide by local custom and that further sitdown demonstrations would not be tolerated.

Pfc. Curtis is a lawyer and a member of the St. Louis chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality.

Consequently, James Farmer, national director of CORE, urged President John F. Kennedy to intervene in support of the soldiers.

Farmer told the President that local customs are subordinate to the U.S. Constitution and Army officers should be required to follow the non - discrimination policy the President advocates.

* * *

"WE URGE that you make clear to all officers in all commands that the public of the United States does not and cannot support segregation," stated Farmer's wire to Kennedy.

The bi - lateral support by the Army of off - base segregation also was protested to the Department of the Army and Sen. Stuart Symington, Missouri Democrat.

As a result of the incident, the sitdown movement among the soldiers at Fort Hood is reported spreading and other demonstrations are planned.

* * *

CALLING THEMSELVES "the dispossessed soldiers' of Fort Hood, they say their goal is to end racial discrimination "which we and all other colored soldiers and their families are subjected to in the surrounding communities."

They say colored soldiers are denied admission to local movies, restaurants and other public places and housing accommodations for colored soldiers who live off - post are far below the standards for white soldiers."

They say they are faced with a "ludicrous paradox" when as soldiers they may be called upon to protect the interest of freedom in such places as Laos, the Congo and Cuba, while being denied freedom at home.

Richard C. McCallister of R.F.D. 4, Yazoo City, Miss., poses before a model of an Iron Curtain guard tower during his recent visit to the Radio Free Europe headquarters in Munich, Germany. He is serving with the U. S. Army stationed in Germany. Supported by contributions from the American people to the Radio Free Europe Fund, RFE is a network of 28 powerful transmitters which broadcast more than 2700 hours of truth each week to the captive peoples in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. These Iron Curtain countries are completely cut off from truth and freedom.

30a 1961

ARMY

OFFICERS

Col. Campbell Johnson on capital 'task force' unit

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Col. Campbell C. Johnson, assistant to the director of the Selective Service System, is a member of one of the "task forces" currently studying operation of the District of Columbia government.

The surveying teams, to number upwards of 20, were appointed by the District Board of Commissioners and are scheduled to report back by May 15.

The task of the groups is to search for inefficiency and waste in government operation. Col. Johnson's group is to investigate the District Department of Corrections.

* * *

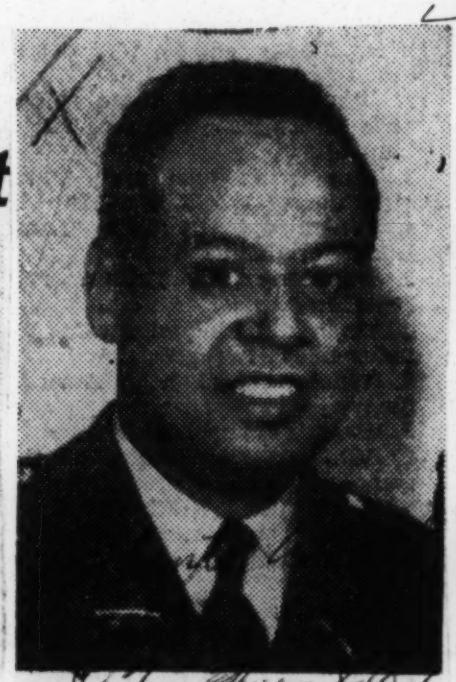
WALTER N. TOBRINER, president of the Board of Commissioners, said that the survey is the result of the expressed criticism explained by some members of Congress that the District government is wasteful and inefficient.

Such criticism recently was made by Rep. John L. McMillan (D., S.C.), who is chairman of the House District Committee.

One of his complaints was that the majority of persons receiving public assistance are colored.

LOUISVILLE, KY. — A Florida A. and M. University professor of physics, **Dr. Herbert W. Jones**, presented a paper on "Time Resolved Intensity Patterns of the Radiation from Various Regions of a Vacuum Sparks Discharge" at the recent 27th annual meeting of the Southeastern Section of the American Physical Society.

COL. JOHNSON



REASSIGNED TO KOREA — Major Burton Lewis, former Professor of Military Science at Tuskegee Institute, has been transferred to Korea for a 13 - month assignment. Scheduled to leave August 28, Major Lewis, who came to Tuskegee July 1957, will be replaced by Major William T. Briscoe who is presently stationed in Japan. It will be Major Lewis's second Korea assignment. For his "faithful and efficient performance of military duty," Major Lewis recently received a certificate of achievement from the Fourth U. S. Army Corps.

Negro Captain Leads First Group Into Berlin Area

BERLIN — A Pittsburgh, Pa., Negro, Capt. William Walker, had the distinction of leading the United States' first platoon of an engineers company into the troubled Berlin area last week.

Captain Walker, 38, commanded fresh replacements for part of the U. S. Army's 6500-man West Berlin garrison, traveling the Autobahn across Communist East Berlin without incident.

The platoon, recently arrived from the United States, drove unmolested for 3½ hours through Communist territory and past two Soviet checkpoints.

■

ABOUT 40 soldiers of Company A, 20th Engineer Battalion, arrived in a convoy of one jeep and four trucks. They replaced Company D of the 12th Engineers.

Captain Walker was graduated from Penn State University, majoring in economics and agriculture, entering the Army in 1942 to serve in World War II.

He also is a veteran of the Korean War, served in the Aleutian Islands on a bridge-building project and served in France for three years.

■

WHEN IN THE United States Captain Walker, his wife, Eleanor, and their two children, live in one of their two homes—in New England or Los Angeles.

Captain Walker also taught ROTC at Florida A. and M. University.

CAPT. WILLIAM WALKER
... commands in Berlin

30a 1961 ARMY OFFICERS (BERLIN)

Captain leads company through tense Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (ANP) —An Army officer from Pittsburgh, Pa., recently had the distinction of leading the United States' first platoon of an engineers company into this closely-watched trouble spot.

He is Capt. William Walker, 38, who commanded fresh replacements for part of the U.S. Army's 6,500 man West Berlin garrison, traveling the Autobahn across Communist East Berlin without incident.

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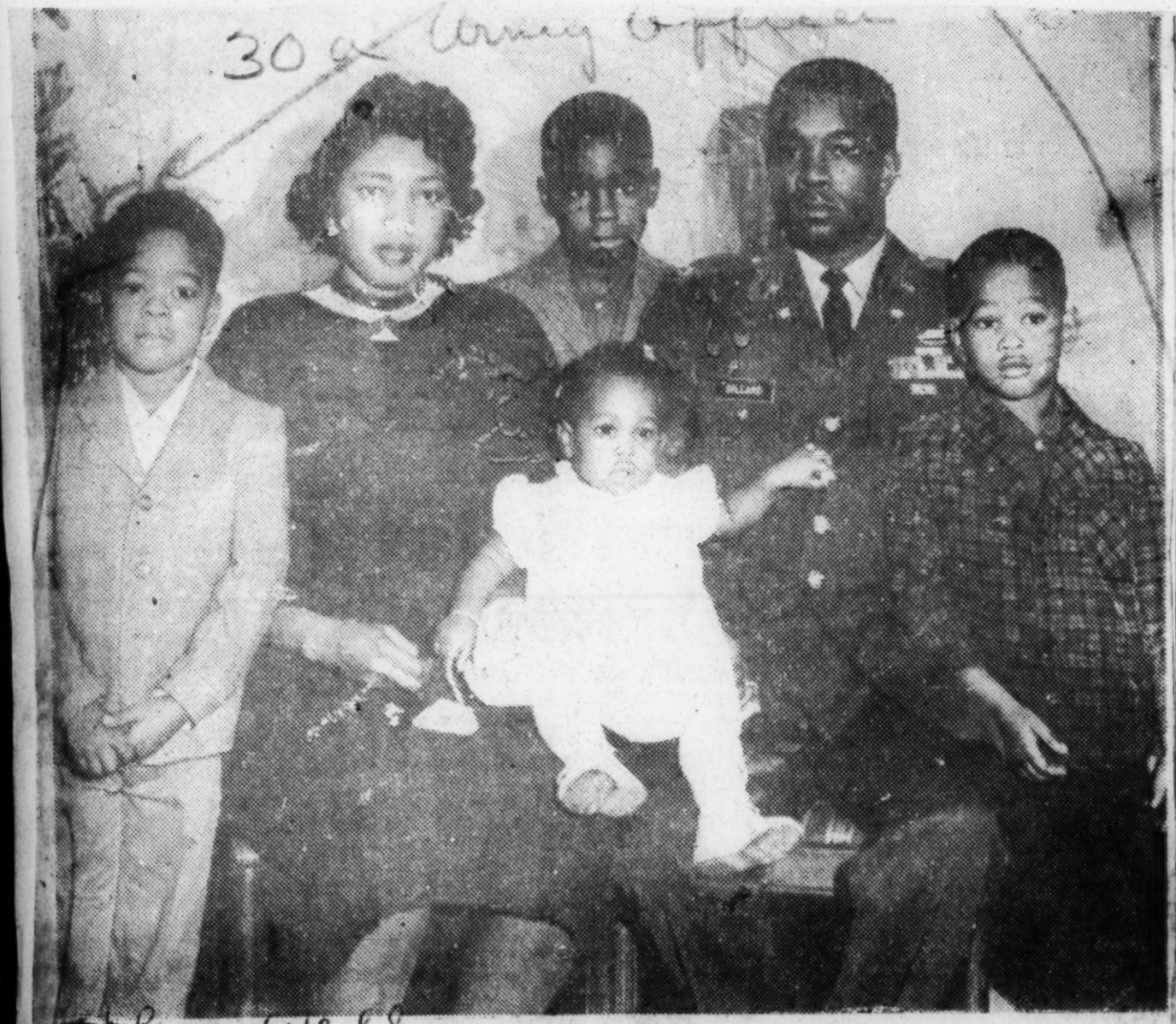
When in the United States Captain Walker, his wife, Eleanor, and their two children, live in one of their two homes — in New England or Los Angeles.

Captain Walker also taught ROTC at Florida A. and M. University, Tallahassee.

30 a Army Officer



FAIRFIELD FAMILY WITH U. S. MILITARY MISSION TO LIBERIA — MONROVIA, Liberia, Africa. (Special to Birmingham World) — Major Oliver Dillard and his family, consisting of Mrs. Dillard, Oliver Jr. 7, Stephen 5, Dennis 4, and Diane 1, recently arrived in Monrovia, Liberia where he assumed the duties of Deputy Chief of the U. S. Military Mission to Liberia.

Birmingham World

Mrs. Dillard, is the former Miss Helen Marion Stephens of the George Stephens family, 5509 Court G, Fairfield, Alabama. She attended Fairfield Industrial High School and Miles College in Birmingham.

Sept. 2-16-67

The Mission to which Major Dillard is assigned operates under a joint agreement of the two Governments and is charged with the responsibility for rendering advice and assistance to the Armed Forces of Liberia. As second-in-command, Major Dillard's specific functions will include coordination of the Mission Staff and advisor to the General Staff Major Unit Commanders of the Armed Forces of Liberia.

Major Dillard is a graduate of the the University of Omaha; several courses at the US Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia and the Command and General Staff College; the Army's Senior Tactical School of Combined Arms, located at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He is a veteran of World War II, participating in the Europe -African-Middle East Campaigns. In Korea, he won a promotion which placed him several years ahead of his contemporaries and was decorated with the Silver Stars, Bronze Star with Frist Oak Leaf Cluster, Purple Heart, Combat Infantryman's Badge and the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation.

Prior to this assignment, the Dillardss were stationed at Governor's Island, New York where he was assigned to the G3 Section, First United States Army. For outstanding services rendered on this assignment, Major Dillard was awarded the coveted Army Commendation Medal.

Major Dillard is a native of Margaret, Ala., and also attended Fairfield Industrial High School, according to a relative of Mrs. Dillard who lives in Fairfield.

Col. Montgomery ends 20-year career

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, Md. — A colorful career that began at Fort Meade 20 years ago comes to a close Friday, when Lt. Colonel Raymond A. Montgomery, Post personnel (S2) and training and operations (S3) officer, retired.

Colonel Montgomery, a native of Washington, D.C., was inducted into the Army in February, 1941, at Fort Meade. While here he was assigned to Reception Center.

Following duty with the 366th Infantry at Fort Devens, Mass., he entered Officers Candidate School at Fort Benning, Ga., where he graduated as an honor student.

Following assignment to the 370th Infantry Combat Team at Camp Breckenridge, Ky., he attended the advanced Infantry course at Fort Benning. Upon completion he joined the 370th Infantry at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. and served with the unit in Italy in World War II.

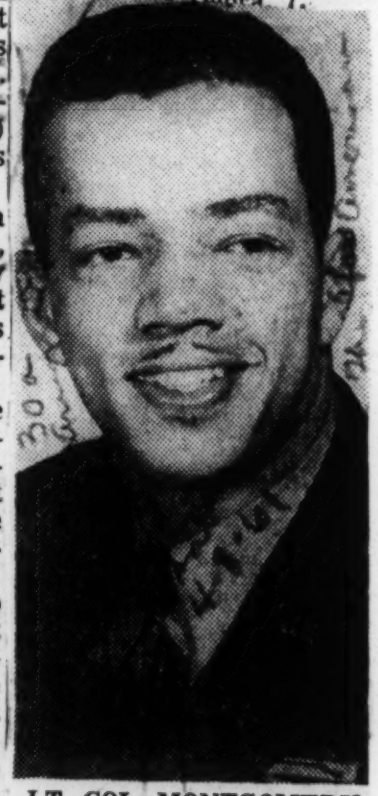
* * *

AFTER WWII, his various assignments have included assistant S-3, 5th IRTC, Fort Jackson, S.C.; G-3 executive officer, 43d Infantry Division, Germany, and executive officer, 11th Infantry, Fort Ord, Calif.

Prior to his assignment to Fort Meade in August, 1958, he served as G-3 (Plans and Training) Organization Advisor to the Republic of Korea Army and Chief of the Military Assistance program, G - 3, Headquarters KMAGO.

He first served as Post S-3 executive officer, and in March, 1960 became S-3 with the additional duty of Post personnel training S-2 added in August, 1960.

Upon his retirement he will reside in Washington, D.C. with his wife, Helen, and two daughters —Jacque- and Debra, 7.



LT. COL. MONTGOMERY
Retires after 20 years

LT. COL. CAMPBELL COMMENDED

Major R. J. Connally, representing the commanding officer, Montgomery Subsector Command, Alabama Sector, IV, U.S. Army Corps, Montgomery 9, extends congratulations to Lt. Col. Thomas M. Campbell Jr., commanding officer, 129th Surgical Hospital (MA) and presented him with the report of annual general inspection conducted by representatives of the Commanding General, IV, U.S. Army Corps. The 129th Surgical Hospital (MA) was awarded an overall rating of superior.

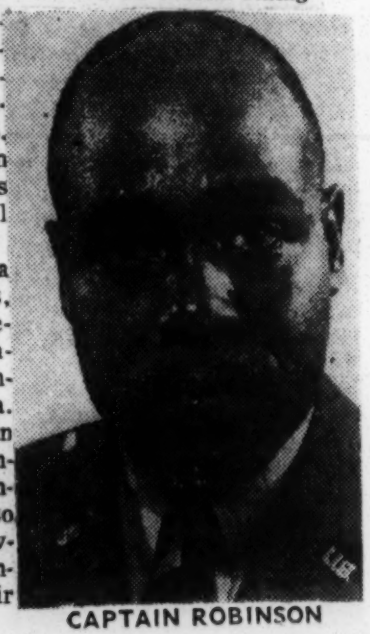
Heads Army Dental Clinic At Ft. Mason

FORT MASON, Calif. — A World War II veteran from St. Joseph who was once an enlisted man in Army Ordnance has been appointed chief of the Dental Clinic at Fort Mason. He is Captain William H. Robinson, son of Mrs. J. H. Robinson of 2327 Angelique St.

Captain Robinson, a graduate of Bartlett high school, St. Joseph, first entered the Army in June, 1943. He reached the rank of staff sergeant with the 9th Army in Europe and was discharged in 1946. The St. Joseph veteran enrolled at Central State college, Wilberforce, Ohio, then transferred to Iowa State university, where he received his BA degree in 1949.

After four more years of post-graduate work at Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tenn., Captain Robinson was awarded his Doctorate in Dental Surgery in 1955. His first dental assignment as an officer in the Army Dental Corps was at the Brooke-Meade Medical Center, San Antonio, Texas.

After that he was assigned in a dental capaciety to Fort Lewis, Wash., for four years. Prior to being appointed chief of the Fort Mason Dental Clinic, Captain Robinson served over a year in Korea. He is a widower and lives in the nearby Presidio of San Francisco with his four-year-old daughter, Kathi. Captain Robinson also has a brother in the armed service, Air Force Major P. N. Robinson, stationed at Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico.



CAPTAIN ROBINSON

Atlanta Daily World
Feb 1 1961

KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE — Nostalgic memories of the popular World War II tune ran through Mrs. Forrest Moore's mind as she gave her son, Mahlon, a congratulatory kiss following his commissioning ceremony at Tennessee State University last week. The brand-new United States Air Force Reserve second lieutenant Moore won his bars through the University's AFROTC Detachment No. 790. Commissioned by Detachment commander Lt. Col. Howard Baugh (right) Lieutenant Moore was Tennessee State's three-letter Mid-Western conference champion tennis player before graduating last June.
(Photo by Clanton, III)

The Afro-Am
Baltimore, Md.
Dat. 4-22-61
P. 4

CHAMPION — Wesley Brown, left, Kinston, N.C., commander of the Air Force ROTC Drill Team at A. and T. College which won first place award in showmanship at the annual National Cherry Blossom Festival, Washington, D.C., is congratulated by his commander, Major Fred L. Allen, right. Brown holds two trophies, the second, won in the eliminations in competition among teams representing colleges and universities in North and South Carolina. At center are, Sgt. J. J. Ware, drill team coach and Willie J. Stroud, Birmingham, Ala., assistant drill team commander.

Racial Strife Grips Town In Michigan

The Montgomery Advertiser
Mon. 9-11-61

NEGAUNEE, Mich. (AP) — A racial flareup involving local white citizens and Negroes from nearby K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base kept this upper Michigan mining town on edge for three hours early Sunday.

Negaunee police called in reinforcements when an estimated 100 Negro airmen massed on downtown streets around midnight following a fight between six Negroes and a group of white men.

Six state troopers and four Marquette County sheriff's deputies aided Negaunee policemen and firemen in preventing further violence. Two Negro airmen and one white man were jailed on disorderly conduct charges.

Maj. Raymond Clarkson, information officer at the air base, said the six Negro airmen complained to Negaunee police last night that they were being harrassed by a group of white men cruising in cars.

FREE-FOR-ALL

When the Negroes went to their car to return to the base, Clarkson said, they were met by some 30 white men. He said a free-for-all started.

One of the Negroes, identified as Airman 3.C Lynwood Grant reportedly was struck by a chain. Grant was hospitalized at the air base with a broken nose, cuts and bruises.

Police said some 100 Negroes from Sawyer began milling around in a two-block section, apparently looking for Grant's assailants. White citizens also appeared on the streets, but police said they were able to maintain order for the next three hours.

The Negro airmen returned to the base, some 25 miles southeast of Negaunee, at 3 a.m. today.

Negaunee has a predominatly white population of 6,000. It is located on the Marquette iron ore range.

Penny still in there punching, asks race be changed to 'white'

CAPT. CHARLES PENNY

Captain Charles M. Penny last week requested the Secretary of the Air Force to change the racial designation on his personnel record to "Caucasian."

In a letter written to Air Force Secretary, Dudley Sharp by his lawyer the nine-year Air Force officer also asked for a transfer from McConnell Air Force Base in Wichita, Kansas where he is currently stationed.

ATTORNEY ROBERT E. HERZSTEIN called the action of Captain Penny's base commander "meddlesome and officious interference."

The base commander is reported to have warned a white service club hostesses of continued relationship with Penny, who is part colored.

* * *

SHE WAS told that Penny's personnel record lists him as colored and that her job at the base club would be imperiled if "anything developed" from their friendship or if they continued to be seen together, according to the letter.

"The base commander's action, in addition to being in conflict with the constitutional rights of the captain, and the young lady, is also plainly contrary to the policy of the United States Military establishment, as proclaimed some years ago by the Commander-in-Chief. It is, in addition, a wholly improper disclosure of information contained in Captain Penny's personnel files, contrary to directives safeguarding such information," Attorney Herzstein said in the letter to the secretary.

* * *

MR. HERZSTEIN also added that the decision to "have to choose which racial classification" Penny is to be identified with is "unpleasant" to the officer.

"He acquiesced in the 'colored' designation early in his Air Force career because he did not believe it mattered. However, he has decided that as long as a designation must appear on his record, and in view of the fact that only a very small fraction of his ancestry is Negro, he might be spared further trouble, embarrassment, and discrimination if he is listed as Caucasian."

* * *

THE LETTER also urged the Air Force Secretary to reconsider the wisdom of racial designations in personnel records, since "opportunity for countless anonymous acts of discrimination in personnel actions" are possible.

Mr. Herzstein said he has not yet received an answer to the letter, which was dated Dec. 29.

An Air Force spokesman told the AFRO, however, that an answer "would be forthcoming." He declined to indicate the Air Force's official position on the matter, but added that the process of changing administrations had held up an answer to the charges.

A. & T. grad killed in plane crash

GREENSBORO, N.C. — One of the five airmen who died in the recent fiery crash of an Air Force B-52 G Strato - fortress jet bomber near Denton, was a graduate of A. and T. College.

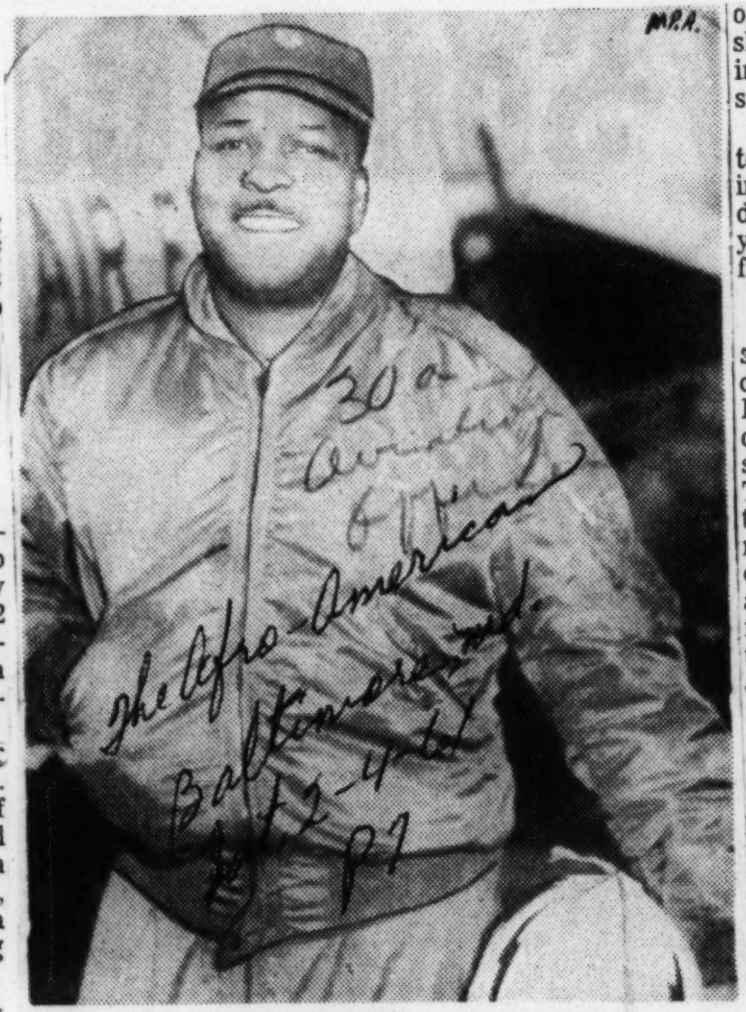
Capt. William W. Farmer Jr., 29, a 1954 A. and T. graduate, was co - pilot of the aircraft which exploded in mid - air. The plane, on a flight from Maine to Florida, was said to be seeking a rendevous with a refuelling Air Force tanker.

Farmer, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Farmer Sr., of 502 Carroll St., Wilson, was commissioned a second lieutenant under the college's U.S. Air Force ROTC program.

* * *

AN OUTSTANDING student, he was president of his senior class, president of Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Honor Society, president of the Pan Hellenic Council;

Basileus of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and held memberships in the ROTC Officers Club, Geographic Society, Arnold Air Society, Scott Hall Senate, YCMA and the NAACP.



LT. COL. DANIEL JAMES JR.

Lt. Col. James sets Jet bombing record

BENTWATERS, Eng. — A newcomer to the 81st Tactical Fighter Wing, Lt. Col. Daniel (Chappie) James Jr., deputy director of operations, recently caused a sensation at the Wheelus bombing range when he scored four qualifying hits on his first runs to qualify in the intricate F - 101 bombing technique.

James, who has more than 7,000 hours behind the stick in 19 different aircraft, came to Bentwaters from Otis AFB, Mass., where he commanded the 60th Fighter Interceptor Squadron with 25 F-94 all - weather Starfighters under his helm.

While at Otis, James was voted the most outstanding young man of Massachusetts in 1953 and was presented the Jaycee's Distinguished Service Award.

* * *

BORN IN Pensacola, Fla., the youngest of 17 children, Chappie took to the sky over 20 years ago and in 1942 graduated from the Tuskegee Institute's flying school. He subsequently went on to Moton Field, Ala., where he instructed Air Corps cadets for a civilian contract school.

But soon James got restless watching the men he had trained go to war and in or Air Corps himself. After a short familiarization course in fighter aircraft, he was sent to the Pacific.

From then on he started to fill his logbook with flying hours: Mustangs, Thunderbolts, Air Cobras, Sabres, you name them, James has flown them.

* * *

THE KOREAN WAR again saw him head out to the Pacific, stopping first at Clark Field in the Philippines. On one occasion, James and a student pilot took off in a T-33 for a routine flight. On takeoff the plane exploded right under the men and crash landed in a field about a mile from the runway. Both men escaped serious injury, the student by virtue of James dragging him away from swift incineration.

Since then he has flown many different types of jets including the century series, F-100, 101, 102, and 104.

Standing almost a head taller than the average pilot, Chappie is sometimes asked how he squeezes into a fighter cockpit. "I don't get into them, I put them on," he usually remarks.

While in Korea, Chappie flew 101 combat missions receiving the DFC for extraordinary achievement while leading a ground support mission in enemy territory. James also possesses the Air Medal with seven Oak Leaf clusters.

JFK gets captain's love plea

WASHINGTON

Air Force Capt. Charles M. Penny has appealed his case to President Kennedy in the latest development of

the row that started last December when the captain was called on the carpet by his superiors for dating a white girl.

Capt. Penny, a former Washington resident and Howard graduate, told the AFRO Wednesday that the latest move against him is to shanghai him to a desert post in Saudi Arabia, where the temperature hits 125 degrees in the shade.

"I wrote the President and told him the whole story," he said. "I haven't received an answer yet from him, but receipt of my letter was acknowledged by the White House March 27."

The case has the active concern of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Sens. Jacob Javits and Phillip A. Hart. Both senators told the captain that they would look into the matter.

CAPT. PENNY said of Air Force officials, "They just want to harass me out of the military, but I'll never resign. I have proven that I'm a good officer and am doing a fine job."

Harassment started in December at McConnell Air Force Base, Kans., when superior officers told a young white woman employed at the base to stop dating him because he was colored, said the captain who looks as white as most white people.

They also warned him against the "undesirability" of the relation on grounds that it would interfere with the duties of the woman, he said.

Officials later told the press, however, that Capt. Penny was spoken to about the relation because he is a married man.

"I have been separated from my wife for four years and have filed for a divorce" he explained.

HE PROTESTED the case to the Pentagon when it first happened, said the squadron commander who formerly served in Japan, where he was cited by a mayor and a governor in the county for his cooperation in civilian fund raising and charities.

After the Pentagon considered the complaint, Capt. Penny was sent back to the Kansas base.

"They took me out of personnel and made me gym officer," he said. "I was assigned to a non-com's job over two or three men who clean the gym, pick up paper and do things like that."

In addition, he said, he was made theater officer and mortuary officer as part-time duties.

The personnel position stayed vacant for a month and then was filled by a white lieutenant colonel, he said.

He said the Air Force rule is that an officer serve in personnel for 18 months after his special training and preparation for the position, but he was taken out of the position in less than a year, despite his excellent rating.

* * *

"I'M NOT fighting an assignment," Capt. Penny said of the latest development. "I don't think I'm a privileged character.

"I'm not trying to make history or anything like that, he added, "but I'm not going to give up. What has been done to me is, in a way, everybody's story and everybody's life. Things like this shouldn't be taken lying down.

"I asked that race be removed from my record, not because I don't want to be identified with colored people, but because I don't think records in the Air Force or Army should bear racial designation any more than they do on a civil service application. It doesn't require racial designation."

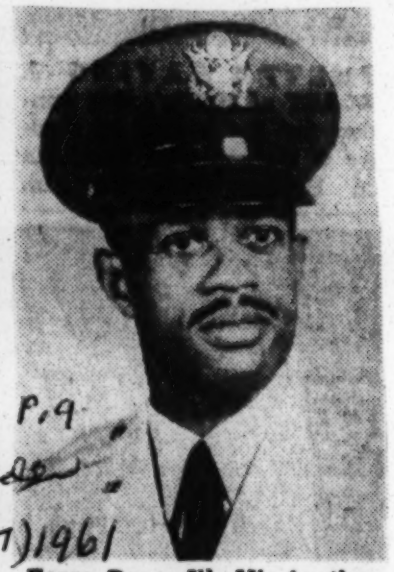
* * *

HE SAID during his 11 years in the service, in and out of a personnel position, he has heard whites make racial remarks and even take steps to discriminate in making promotions and assignments.

"When you try to pass for one race or the other, I don't think you go about it the way I try to live," Capt. Penny said. "I think this whole business about race is a lot of stuff."

He said the young woman understood his position on the question in the outset "It is nothing serious between us and we're stil friends."

A Pentagon official said Capt. Penny was assigned to Saudi Arabia because he requested overseas duty and the desert base needs a personnel officer.



ROBERT L. (TIGER) TINSLEY, left, was recently promoted to the rank of captain in the Air Force and assigned to the 451st Strategic Missile Wing (SAC) at Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colo. Capt. Tinsley has had a colorful, progressive career in the Air Force. He served in Korea Wing from 1956-57, and with with the 58th Fighter Bomber the famed 337th Fighter group in Portland, Ore., from 1957--60. In 1958 he completed the Safety Engineering Course at New York University, and in 1960 he completed the Missile Safety Course at Chanute Air Force Base, Ill. His brother, James A. Tinsley, jr., was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in the inactive reserve of the Air Force in June and recently was recalled to active duty. He plans to remain on active duty in career status when the Berlin crisis is over. Both officers graduagraduates from Tuskegee Institute and the Squadron Officer School at Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.. James Tinsley was a U.S. Post Office employee before he was recalled to active duty. He will report to McGuire Air Force Base, N.J.

Chimp Returns To Earth After Orbital Flight

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) —The United States safely rocketed an energetic ape named Enos twice around the world Wednesday, but couldn't make it three as planned because of spacecraft troubles.

The partial success of the flight appeared to jar considerably U.S. hopes of placing a man in orbit before year's end.

Even so, the precision engineer flight—up to a point of the 37½-pound chimpanzee was the greatest U.S. space achievement to date.

APPEARED NORMAL

Enos and his space capsule were parachuted back to earth at 1:28 p.m. 500 miles southeast of Bermuda.

Two destroyers, the Stormes and the Compton, raced for the impact area and the Stormes made the recovery. The ship reported Enos appeared to be normal.

On his two-orbit flight, Enos zipped around the earth at altitudes ranging from 99 to 146 miles and attained a top speed of 17,500 miles an hour.

Nearly twice around the flight seemed absolutely perfect. On each leg of the journey the reports from the 18 tracking stations and ships scattered around the world were flashed with a cheering monotony.

On each passage, the flight monitors reported perfect communications and receipt of data which indicated that Enos was working purposefully at his chores.

ON SECOND ORBIT

Near the end of the second orbit, the data flowing back to earth began to indicate omething wrong with the space capsule carrying the 5½-year-old chimp.

There were indications of overheating in some of the spacecraft's electrical equipment and abnormal operations of the controls which maintain the vehicle on a stable course.

Swiftly, the decision was reached to terminate the operation.

A signal to fire the braking rockets was flashed at 1:08 p.m. to the space ship from the Point Arguello, Calif., tracking station.

The space ship began the long descent, its blunt nose glowing like a fading comet as the temperatures built up to around 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

One purpose of the flight was to determine whether a U.S. astronaut could make a similar flight safely and whether a man could carry out manual tasks while undergoing prolonged weightlessness.

All the telemetered data from the space capsule showed that Enos was a real beaver for work and that weightlessness affected him not a whit.

TRACKING SYSTEM

Enos worked throughout for a pile of banan-flavored pellets and sips of water.

Another purpose was to test the world wide tracking and communications system. It worked perfectly.

So did the 360,000-pound thrust Atlas booster which hoisted Enos aloft at 10.07 a.m. from Cape Canaveral.

The trip Enos took had been scheduled originally for Nov. 14.

A leak developed in a hydrogen peroxide line leading to the attitude control system and the space capsule had to be removed for repairs.

This caused a 15-day delay in the progarm leading to a man-in-space.

Wednesday's flight launching was programmed for 7:30 a.m., but communications problems forced the delay.

In any event, Enos approached his job with rare aplomb. He slept during part of the tedious countdown procedure and subsequent delay. He was placed in the capsule at 4:14 a.m.

CLASSED AS SMART APE

During his first passage, the Woomera, Australia, tracking station summarized the information radioed automatically from medical sensors attached to Enos' body.

On blastoff, Enos' heartbeat shot up to 150 per minute, but then slowed uickly to between 105 and 120. His respiration jumped to 30 breaths a minute and then fell off to normal—20 to 25 inhalations per minute.

That would indicate that Enos was not bothered unduly by this business of a weightless ride through space like a bullet. Enos is classed as a smart ape, a regular champ chimp.

Through the flight Enos' body temperature remained at a normal 98 degrees.

The temperature inside the chimp's personal air-conditioned space container varied only slightly during the trip, ranging between 65 and 68 degrees.

The cabin temperatures fluctuated between 85 and 105 degrees, not enough to cause undue discomfort to either a man or chimp.

TRAINED FOR WORK

Exactly 97 minutes after launch the space capsule passed over the Bermuda tracking station for a second time and he was well on his way to becoming the most widely traveled ape ever to leave the French Cameroons.

At one point half-way through the first orbit, the project control center reported that Enos wasn't "missing a trick."

He had been trained to punch levers upon signal from a panel equipped with lights and symbols to get his rewards or prevent a mild reminder electrical shock.

Enos' name, incidentally, is a Greek version of the Hebrew name "Enosh." But no matter how it is spelled, it means literally "man."

ENOS STRAPPED IN COUCH
Chimp Circled Earth Twice In Orbital Flight

ATLAS TAKES OFF
Chimp Starts Space Journey

Mississippi To Get Rocket Test Area

Pay Roll Of The Huge Facility In Pearl River, Hancock Counties May Reach 20 Millions Yearly

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Government announced Wednesday it will build a huge facility in Southwest Mississippi to test the mighty rocket engines that one day will power manned space vehicles on trips to the moon and possibly the nearer planets.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced 13,500 acres of land will be purchased in Hancock County and easement rights will be obtained on an additional 103,000 acres in Hancock and Pearl River counties in Mississippi and 25,000 acres in St. Tammany Parish (County) in Louisiana.

Construction, entailing the eventual expenditure of unestimated millions of dollars, will begin within six months and will continue for two or three years.

Dr. A. D. Suttle, director of the Mississippi Industrial and Technological Research Commission, who has been working with the Washington agency, said the pay roll of the huge facility is likely to be 20 million dollars annually.

Giant test stand towers, ranging as high as 30-story buildings, will be erected to support the tremendous rocket engines. A half-dozen or more towers will be built.

Main Area In Hancock

The heart of the main test area will be in Hancock County about eight miles directly east of the town of Pearl River.

NASA said only ground testing of rocket engines is planned at the facility. No space vehicles will be sent aloft from the site.

The engines to be tested will be manufactured at NASA's Michoud plant in New Orleans, 35 miles away, by a company which has not yet been selected.

The test stand towers to be erected will be capable of testing rocket boosters ranging from 1.5 million to 20 million pounds of thrust.

The boosters will be designed to power Saturn-type manned space vehicles on trips to the moon and back, and Nova-type vehicles on manned exploratory trips farther into space.

By comparison, this country's most powerful operational booster at present is the three-engine Atlas, which generates 360,000 pounds of thrust. This is the booster that is being relied upon for the forthcoming Mercury project — orbiting a man around the earth.

Court Actions Filed

NASA estimated that land acquisition and easements alone for the new facility will cost $13,500,000. Court actions, in connection with land acquisition, were filed Wednesday in Federal District Courts in Biloxi, Miss., and New Orleans.

The land and easements will be acquired for NASA by the Mobile, Ala., district of the Army Engineers in co-operation with the lands division of the Justice Department.

The site is one of about 30 in the Gulf Coast area which were considered before a decision was made. The site has deep water access for booster transport from the Michoud plant via the Pearl River and the intercoastal waterway.

NASA said surveys show that about 85 families reside in the central 13,500-acre test site area, where construction is to begin next spring.

Another 575 families living in the 128,000-acre buffer area will have up to two and one-half years to move out.

Farming To Continue

People will not be allowed to live in the buffer area, once they are ordered out, but will be permitted to continue with their farming, lumbering, grazing and mineral operations. The area is largely flat, pine timberland.

NASA gave no estimate of the number of laborers who will be required during the construction stage. It said when the facility is in operation it will employ 500 to 1,000 engineers, technicians and support workers.

Operation of the facility will be under NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center at Huntsville, Ala.

Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) said, "This will, of course, be an economic boost for South Mississippi, and I hope it can be accomplished with minimum inconveniences to the affected families and landowners."

Residents Of Test Site Area Taken By Surprise

Rocket Facility To Mean Hundreds Of Jobs, New Capital

By EDGAR CRISLER JR.
Special to The Commercial Appeal

PICAYUNE, Miss., Oct. 25. —Farm folks in the pine flats around here were taken by surprise Wednesday by the announcement of plans to establish a space agency installation in this area.

But it was a pleasant surprise, for it will mean millions of dollars will be spent and hundreds of jobs filled during the construction of the facility.

Few knew that the 13,500-acre project was being planned or that Southwest Mississippi was under consideration as the possible site for testing rockets that will reach the moon and planets.

'Had No Knowledge'

Hooker Quick, butane and hardware dealer and president of the Picayune Chamber of Commerce, said, "We have had no knowledge of any such land acquisition plans by the Federal Government. We didn't even know Pearl River County was under consideration for such a plant."

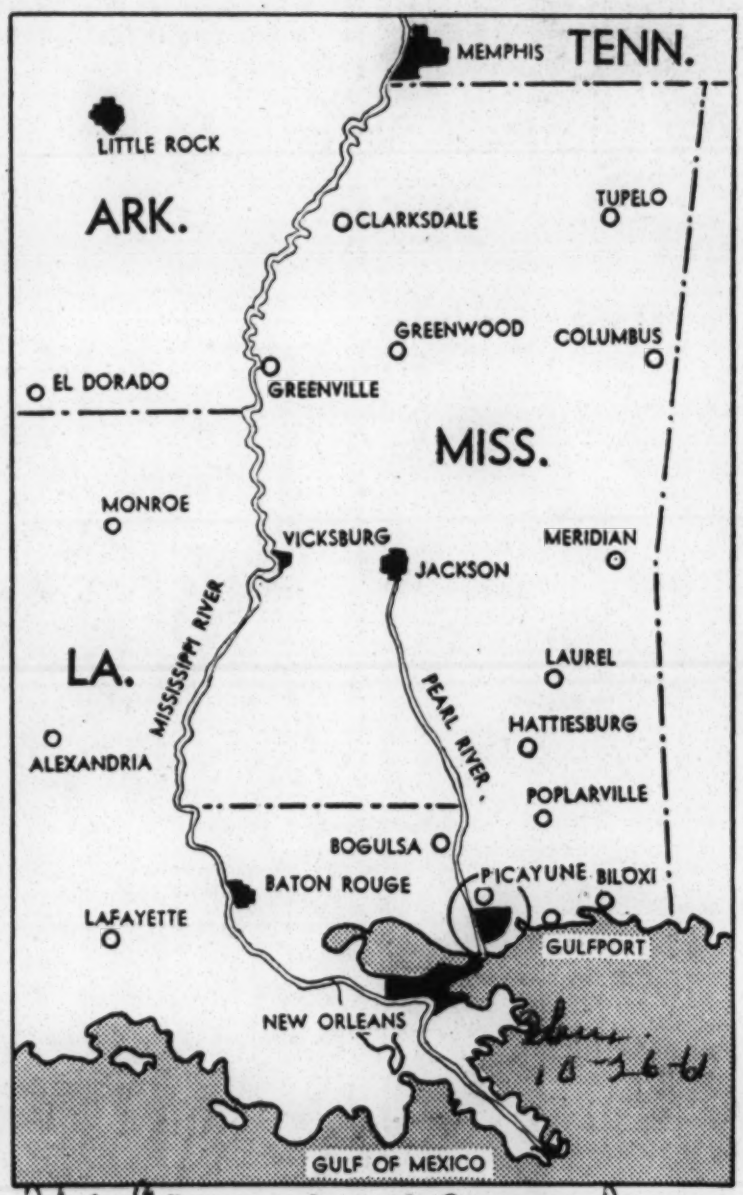
Mayor John Scafidi of Bay St. Louis, county seat of Hancock County, expressed the same surprise.

"I don't know what to say since I didn't know anything about this beforehand," he said. "I will say, however, that this project does sound interesting. It will certainly prove beneficial in some ways, but will create problems in other ways."

C. H. Cole, editor of the Picayune Item, commented, "I think it's a tremendous break for our area. It will mean enormous growth in the economy and population of Pearl River County. It will certainly make for a boom here."

Mr. Cole said a few dairy farmers, tung growers and cattlemen would be affected by the land acquisition. About 85 families reside in the 13,500-acre test site area where construction is to begin next spring.

Another 575 families live in the 128,000-acre buffer zone, and these people would be given up to two and one-half years to move.



MOON TEST SITE — Ground testing for giant rocket engines to send space ships to the Moon and to planets will be conducted at a new Space Agency test site in Hancock County in southwest Mississippi. The area of 13,500 acres is south of Picayune and 35 northeast of New Orleans. *(Story on Page One)* —Staff Map by Joe Sheridan

Good Farm Section

O. O. Sword, county agent for Hancock County, said the northwest part of Hancock County is one of the best farming sections in that area.

"This takes me by surprise, too," Mr. Sword said, "but the first thing that leaps to my mind is that such a plant would help solve our nagging unemployment problem. We could use the extra construction jobs which would be created.

"Our dairy farmers, and I guess there would be 25 or 30 Hancock County dairymen involved, would be the ones hardest hit. They would have to move out of their homes, and they will just have to go out of business because they wouldn't be around to tend to their cattle as they should be.

"Most of the western part of Hancock County is given to livestock and timber, with the biggest part of the land owned by International Paper Co. and St. Regis Paper Co.," Mr. Sword said.

60-Year Agreement

Frank Davis, forest supervisor of the St. Regis Paper Co. holdings known as the Crosby Forest, said his company has control of about 130,000 acres of timberland concentrated east and southeast of Poplarville and Picayune.

Mr. Davis said his company had a 60-year timber purchase agreement with the Crosby Forest Products Co. of Picayune. He said he had no knowledge as to exactly what portion of the St. Regis holdings would be affected.

Restrictions on land use would rule out residences in the 128,000- acre buffer zone, but would not interfere with farming, lumbering, grazing or mineral operations here, the National Aeronautics and Space Agency said.

Editor Says Location Is 'Tremendous Break' For Area

Urges Probe Of Friction At Base

U. S. Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy has been asked to investigate the despicable Jim-Crow conditions which exist at Ernest Harmon Air Force Base, Newfoundland.

The immediate probe was asked by State Sen. Fred J. Smith after he received an impassionate letter from Airman Leroy Phillips begging for help from the intolerable conditions under which the Negroes at the base are serving.

Airman Phillips sought quick action in the face of a court martial of three Negro airmen at the base. Two of these airmen were protecting themselves from a gang of white airmen and the third was not even on the scene, Phillips explained.

DANCING INCIDENT

The men charged with assault are Airmen Smith, Tamplin and Turner, and the incident which led to the charges, Airman Phillips says was the dancing of Airman Joseph with a white girl in the club on April 2.

After remarking, "that nigger can't do that," a white airman followed Joseph out of the club, but could not catch him before he and the girl climbed into the car, Phillips explained.

The airman returned to the club, rounded up several other white airmen and the gang left the club, lined up at the walkway, which is the only exit from the club to the barracks and dared any Negro to cross the line. A fight followed when Airman Smith protected himself as he crossed the line. Phillips said Airman Turner was present, but Airman Tamplin who also is charged with assault was not there.

He also said the white airman pulled a knife when he dared any Negro to cross the line.

CAREER AT STAKE

Phillips, who said he was jeopardizing his military career by exposing this case, added that this was just one incident of the kind at the base. In another, he said, someone wrote the words, "Black Bastards, the KKK" on the door of Airman Andrew's room and nothing was done about it.

In addition, Phillips declares, that Stephenville, a town right outside the base gate, has been indoctrinated so as not to allow Negroes to patronize any of the clubs; white girls are not permitted to associate with Negroes, either off or on limits and there are no social activities for the colored airmen in aany form.

At the base exchange, he states, saleswomen do not respect the Negro service men in any manner; are openly reluctant to wait on them and only do so when it is absolutely necessary. And when they do, he added, the change is thrown on the counter.

The words "nigger" and "boy" are used constantly in reference to the colored airmen and strict racial segregation in the assignment of

SEN. FRED J. SMITH

quarters is practiced, the military man contends.

MORALE LOW

"Negro morale is at its lowest ebb and tension is mounting," Phillips declared in his letter which in addition to Sen, Smith, he sent to Sen. Fred J. Lausche of Ohio; Rep. Adam Clayton Powell; Rep. Charles C. Diggs, jr., and the president of the Middletown, Ohio NAACP, Dr. Washington.

Some of the military men are turning to alcoholism in their frustration while others are becoming increasingly belligerent or moping, Phillips declared.

He added that he is willing to sacrifice a little for so much; in this instance, justice.

Sen. Smith in his message to Atty. Gen. Kennedy asked that the official take quick steps to remedy the conditions noted by the airman, and added:

"It is generally known that racial discrimination is a common practice in America. However, when the government itself fails to aggressively assert itself to eliminate such conditions as outlined here, we cannot blame others for thinking us queer when we spout democracy and yet suffer the opposite to be imposed upon men pledged to die in the defense of so-called American ideals."

AIRMAN THIRD CLASS HAROLD E. ROYSTER, son of Mary E. Royster of 48 East Carver Place, Chicago, has been graduated from the Weapons Mechanic School at Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colo. During this 29 week course Airman Royster received training in maintenance, installation and inspection of aircraft weapons, guided air missiles, and launching systems for fighter interceptor aircraft.

30a 1961

BERLIN

NOVEMBER

Negro Captain Leads First Group Into Berlin Area

P-7 Sept 11-1-61
The Pittsburgh Pa

BERLIN — A Pittsburgh, Pa., Negro, Capt. William Walker, had the distinction of leading the United States' first platoon of an engineers company into the troubled Berlin area last week.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Captain Walker, 38, commanded fresh replacements for part of the U. S. Army's 6500-man West Berlin garrison, traveling the Autobahn across Communist East Berlin without incident.

The platoon, recently arrived from the United States, drove unmolested for 3½ hours through Communist territory and past two Soviet checkpoints.

■

ABOUT 40 soldiers of Company A, 20th Engineer Battalion, arrived in a convoy of one jeep and four trucks. They replaced Company D of the 12th Engineers.

Captain Walker was graduated from Penn State University, majoring in economics and agriculture, entering the Army in 1942 to serve in World War II.

He also is a veteran of the Korean War, served in the Aleutian Islands on a bridge-building project and served in France for three years.

■

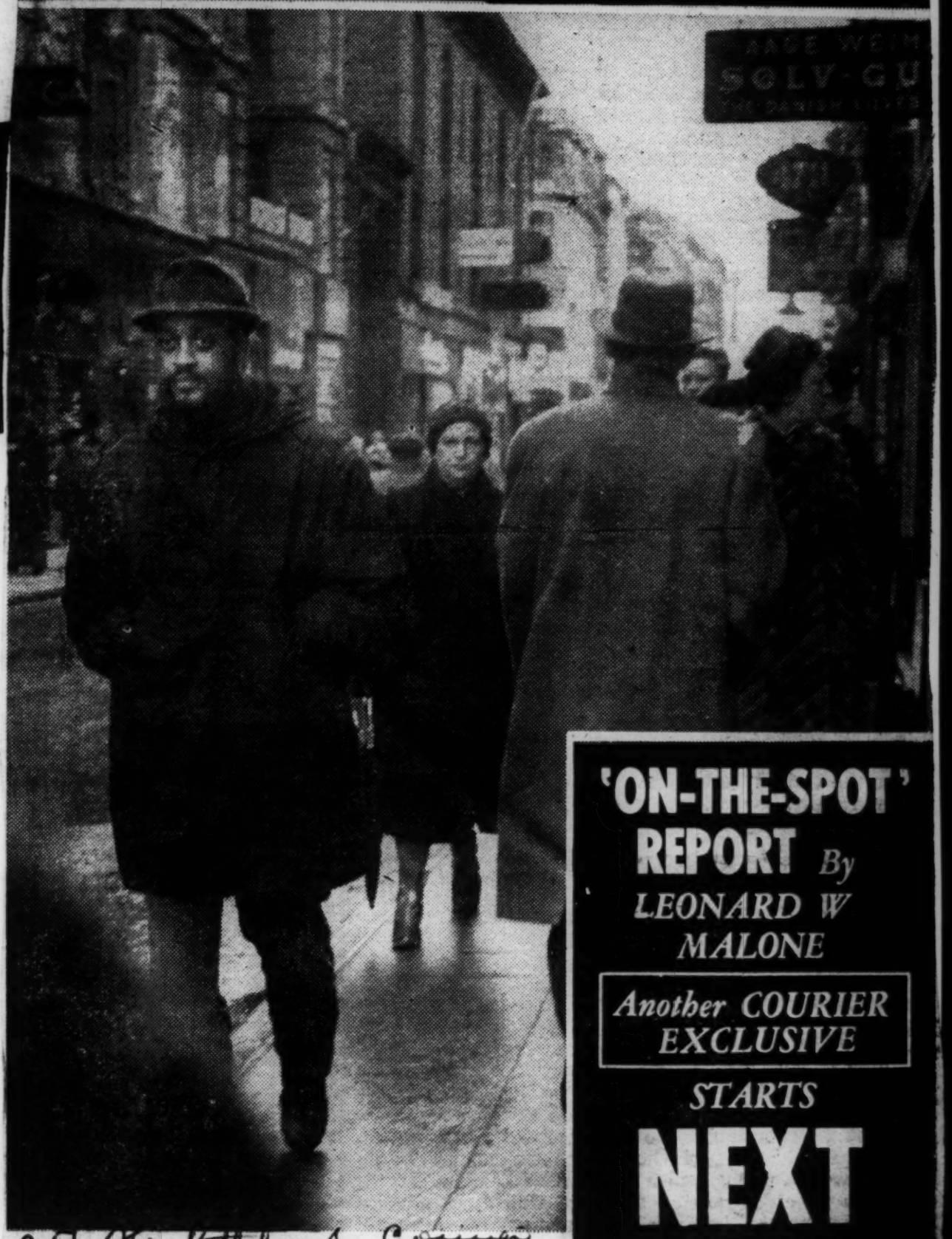
WHEN IN THE United States Captain Walker, his wife, Eleanor, and their two children, live in one of their two homes—in New England or Los Angeles.

Captain Walker also taught ROTC at Florida A. and M. University.

CAPT. WILLIAM WALKER
. . . commands in Berlin

HE WALKED THE STREETS OF BERLIN

He talked with G.I's, Officers, Civilians



... BITE EXPLODE!

"The divided city of Berlin is the 'showcase' . . . for the Army's integration program . . ."

". . . One day they broke up our All-Negro outfit and the next day I was soldiering with a mixed outfit. . . ."

". . . What you want a pass for . . . to sleep with some white woman? . . ."

". . . Nine out of every ten racial complaints that reach The Inspector General's office are NOT valid. . ."

'ON-THE-SPOT' REPORT *By LEONARD W MALONE*

Another COURIER EXCLUSIVE

STARTS

NEXT WEEK

Pittsburgh Courier
WORDS THAT Date: 11-11-61
GRIP Pittsburgh, Pa.

30a 1961

54th MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT
1st INTEGRATED REGIMENT OF U.S. ARMY

1st Integrated Regiment Of U. S. Army Honored

The New York Times

BOSTON, April 16 (AP)—The memory of the first integrated American Army regiment was honored today, although rain washed out most of the program.

A wreath was laid at the Robert Gould Shaw Memorial facing the Massachusetts State House.

Shaw was the colonel of the 54th Massachusetts, a regiment led by white men but with Negroes, some of them former slaves, in the ranks.

Sol Masch and Walter Capitain, members of the New York Civil War Centennial Commission, laid the wreath at the Shaw Memorial.

A Worcester National Guard unit attended the affair wearing uniforms of the Union Army.

ROTC Battle Group Commander

Cadet Major Walter E. Gunn of Blair, Va., was recently selected as the Battle Group Commander of the ROTC Cadet Corps, Norfolk Division, Virginia State College. Cadet Major Gunn was honored by being presented the Dr. Lyman B. Brooks Plaque last spring for being the most outstanding platoon leader in the Cadet Corps and by receiving the ROTC Academic Achievement Award which is awarded annually to cadets in the upper ten per cent of their class. Cadet Gunn is a graduate of Southside High School, Blair, Va. and is a history education major.

Here Major Gunn is shown being congratulated by Dr. Lyman B. Brooks, provost of the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College.

Superintendent Letson Discloses Expansion Plans For ROTC Here

Dr. John W. Letson told the Atlanta Board of Education Monday night that plans are underway to use another approach to military officials in Washington, D.C., in an effort to get an expansion of ROTC units in the Atlanta area.

Commenting on a letter from the Washington High Parent-Teachers Association, requesting an ROTC unit in one high school, Dr. Letson said "it is doubtful that the National Defense Cadet Corps program will be practical." Then the school superintendent disclosed that plans are being made to use a new approach in contacting officials in Washington.

He noted that installations and operation of Junior ROTC units are under the control and administration of the Department of Defense and that the Federal government discontinued the installation of new ROTC units in high schools over the country prior to World War II.

Currently there are ROTC units at: Bass, Brown, Fulton, Grady, Murphy, North Fulton, Northside, O'Keefe, Roosevelt, Smith, Southwest, Sylvan Hills and West Fulton.

High schools which do not have ROTC units are Dykes, East Atlanta, George, Therrell, Archer, Howard, Price, Turner and Washington.

MORE ACTION PENDING

At the December meeting, the Board will consider another request made by James Williams, spokesman for the BTW PTA. Board Member Glenn Frick proposed that the Board purchase and install an inter-communication system at Washington High and final action will be taken at the next meeting.

Also at the December meeting, the Boad will take final action on a request from the Parent-Teacher Association of the Thomasville Elementary School to rename the school in honor of the memory of the late John Wesley Dobbs, former Grand Master of Prince Hall Masons, president of the Georgia Negro Voters League, and founder of the Atlanta Civic Political League.

MAJOR SPORTS, INC. GETS BOARD APPROVAL

Major Sports, Inc., a non-profit organization founded for the purpose of bringing professional big league football, baseball and similar sports activities to Atlanta ,made a big pitch for the use of Grady Stadium for pro football.

Presenting the proposal of Major Sports, Inc., was William H. Schroder, who told the Board that plans are well underway to secure a franchise from the National Football League and to increase the seating capacity of Grady Stadium from 10,005 to 32,000.

Speaking on behalf of the proposal were Ald. Jesse Draper, Rep. Muggsy Smith, Sen. Charlie Brown, and Rep. Wilson Brooks.

Mr. Schroder read a letter written by Ivan Allen, in support of the proposal, while he was president of Chamber of Commerce.

Opposing the proposal were representatives from Grace Methodist Church, Virginia Avenue Baptist Church, and a rival sports organization, Metropolitan Atlanta Athletic Association, with Bill McCain, spokesman.

On roll call vote, the Board approved the basic proposition, with details to be worked out by Dr. Letson and A. C. "Pete" Latimer, and presented for final action at a called meeting.

TO DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES---are these eight ROTC cadets being sworn in by Lt. Col. John Reaves, professor of Military Science at Southern University, as officers in the Armed Forces. They are left to right, Charles Anderson, Lake Charles; Charles Cousin, Slidell; Warren G. Hardy, Iberville; Charles Herring, Delhi; Aubrey Lockett, Jeanerette; Melvin McDaniel, New Orleans; Fred O. Vincent, DeRidder; and Norman Wilderson, Lutcher. Each of the young officers met graduation requirements at the close of the first semester.

IN KEEPING WITH TRADITION— Brand new Second Lieutenant Charles Edward Guthrie (right) forks over one dollar to Staff Sgt. Howard Manley, the first noncom to salute him after commissioning ceremonies at Tennessee State University's AFROTC Detachment 790 headquarters last week. Lt. Guthrie, who is a mid-year graduate of Tennessee State where he majored in science education, is a native of Paris, Tenn., and reports immediately to duty with the Air Police of the 4042nd Strategic Wing (SAC) at K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan. He is married to the former Miss Fannie V. Page of Jackson, Tenn., also a Tennessee State grad.

30a 1961 R O T C OFFICERS

CONGRATULATIONS are extended to Staff Sgt. Lincoln G. Monroe during retirement ceremonies recently for the veteran of 20 years of continuous active duty from Dr. Charles H. Wesley, left, president of Central State College. Looking on approvingly are Mrs. Erline Monroe, wife of the retiring soldier, and Lt. Col. Roy W. Sorrell, professor of military science.

S-Sgt. Monroe retires after 20 years service

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—S/Sgt. Lincoln C. Monroe, supply sergeant for the ROTC detachment at Central State College for two years, has retired after 20 years of continuous active duty.

The father of three, who resides with his wife and family in Yellow Springs, will continue to serve the college as assistant military property custodian for the detachment as a civilian.

Mr. Monroe received congratulations during the retirement ceremonies from President Charles H. Wesley, and Lt. Col. Roy W. Sorrell, professor of military science.

His wife, Erline, also was in attendance at the ceremonies.

• • •

DURING World War 11 Monroe was attached to the British Army and worked with the Turkish Army during the Korean War.

His military duties have carried him to Germany, Holland, England, France, Belgium, Morocco, Japan, China, Korea , the Philippines and many of the South Pacific islands.

• • •

HE HOLDS the Commendation Ribbon, Bronze Star for valor in Korea, Pre-Pearl Harbor, American Defense and Good Conduct (four successions) medals.

And also the United Nations, WWII Victory, Asiatic-Pacific, National Service Award and the EATM and Army of Occupation (Korea) medals.

The New York Times

ANSWERING THE PRESIDENT'S CALL: New members of Women's Army Corps leaving Army center at 39 Whitehall Street yesterday after having been sworn in. New recruits are, from left, front row: Iris Helena Oksanen, Mary Mulvaney, Nancy Ann Real and Jacqueline Stewart. Rear row: Norma Jean Young, Doris Ann Dorsett and Ella Mae James. The figure at the right is a part of a recruiting poster outside the Army center.

Recruiting Centers Swamped With Inquiries on Enlistments

Phone Calls and Interviews Rise Sharply as Men and Women Continue to Respond to President's Call for Strength

By WALTER CARLSON

Young men and women continued yesterday to respond in sizable numbers to President Kennedy's call for increasing the nation's military strength because of the Berlin situation.

Most recruiting centers in the city and in New Jersey and Connecticut reported being swamped by telephone and personal inquiries about getting into uniform.

One indication was the difficulty encountered in trying to get a phone call through to some recruiters.

The main Army recruiting station at 39 Whitehall Street reported that interviews at its thirty-three stations had risen from a normal 150 to 250 a day since the President's speech last Tuesday. Its stations take in New York City, Long Island and Westchester, Orange, Rockland, Sullivan and Putnam Counties.

More Phones Installed

The increase was principally in the five boroughs. The station at 346 Broadway, for instance, said it handled about twice the number of applicants yesterday as on the previous Monday, when it interviewed thirty persons.

The Air Force, Navy and Marines have recruiting headquarters in the same building, and all reported brisk business. An Air Force recruiter said he did not process a man last Monday, whereas yesterday he processed twelve.

Inquiries were up tenfold and applications 50 per cent, he added. Applications for women nurses rose 200 per cent, he said.

The Navy said its normal application rate of thirteen to eighteen a day had climbed to forty to fifty. A new phone extension has been put in to handle calls. A recruiter said a couple of telephone operators could be used.

A Marine recruiter said he had five applications last Monday and fourteen yesterday.

In Connecticut, the main Army recruiting center at New Haven reported a fivefold increase in the number of persons seeking to get into the service at its fifteen substations. The usual thirty a day was up to 150.

In New Jersey, the number of persons interested in enlisting at the state's twenty-five substations rose from 125 to 400.

Maj. Manuel Esterez, commander of the main Army recruiting center at Newark, said that in the first days after the Kennedy speech most inquiries had come by phone, but that men were showing up personally now.

The President's speech has also stirred considerable interest in civil defense. Howard D. Forbes, director of the Eastern Instructor Training Center in Brooklyn, which is under the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, cited a "terrific" rise in the number of requests for information on training courses and building fall-out shelters.

Army recruiters here, meanwhile, prepared for a sharp increase in manpowe next week as a result of the draft step-up. They also issued a call for women who might qualify as officers.

To qualify for a commission in the Women's Army Corps, candidates must be single, between 18 and 31 years old, and must have completed their junior year at college.

The call coincided with the swearing in of eight WACs at the Whitehall Street headquarters. Among the enlistees was Iris Helena Oksanen, an 18-year-old blonde of Pound Ridge, N. Y., who came here from Finland in 1949.

"I couldn't afford to go to college, and I wanted an education," she said, "and I had been thinking about joining the Army or Navy since I was 13. President Kennedy's address hastened my decision."

3 get commissions at Naval Academy

By HERB MANGRUM

In a packed humid field house at the Naval Academy Wednesday, President John F. Kennedy asked 786 Annapolis graduates to "play a constructive role in the development of national policy."

The President, speaking from notes, delivered the address before 10,000 persons.

Later he shook hands with each of the 95 men who graduated with distinction, and looked on as commissions were conferred on 663 Ensigns, 58 Marine Corps lieutenants, 47 Air Force officers and 14 Army lieutenants.

* * *

AMONG THOSE awarded Navy Commissions were:

Ensign Mack Johnson Jr., son of Mrs. Mary F. Johnson of Cobble Stone Rd. Glenham, N.Y.;

Ensign Willie Z. Byrd, son of Mrs. Georgia Tillman of 4215 N. Kerby Ave., Portland, Oregon;

And, Ensign Jon A. Shelton, son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Shelton of 2219 Douglass St., NE Washington.

Following graduation ceremonies, it was announced that Ensign Johnson has been recommended to teach in the foreign languages department at the Naval Academy.

Capt. J. S. Schmidt, academic aide to the superintendent, announced that based on Ensign Johnson's performance at the Academy, he has been selected to teach Russian.

The 23 - year - old who will begin his tour of duty at the Navy Flight School at Pensacola, Fla., may elect to take further instruction in Russian at Yale University.

* * *

ENSIGN JOHNSON, a native of Delray Beach, Fla., was given a certificate as an official Navy interpreter last April, and was assigned last year to accompany President Eisenhower on the proposed trip to Russia.

All three of the graduates were former Navy servicemen.

With the graduation of Ensigns Johnson, Byrd and Shelton, eight colored midshipmen remain at the Academy.

* * *

PRESIDENT KENNEDY, a PT boat commander in World War II, drew a laugh from the audience at the beginning of his address when he said:

"I have had some contact with this service. The Navy admonishes its officers not to mix in politics.

"I should point out that my rather rapid advancement from a reserve lieutenant to commander - in - chief came because I did not follow that very good advice."

The President, wiping his brow several times, told the graduating class:

"Fifty years ago you would have been required to be seamen and leaders of men, but today you are not only expected to handle ships and men, but military officers must be students of politics, economics and diplomacy."

The President recalled that when Woodrow Wilson addressed an Annapolis class of 154 men in 1914, the "Victorian structure of power was intact.

"Our world a half century later is vastly different," he declared.

The President said, "We are witnesses to the most extraordinary revolution in the history of the world as the emergent nations of Latin America, Africa and Asia awaken from long centuries of torpor and impatience.

"The United States today is no longer the spectator but the leader."

"Your education" he told the graduating middies" is just beginning.

"You must understand not only this country, but other countries and the various forms of government. You must know all you can about military power and the limits of military power.

"Few of the important problems of our time have in the final analysis been solved by military power alone" the President declared.

He added: "To make great decisions, you must go far beyond the official curriculum. You must be more than a servant of national policy. You represent the American people and the best ideals of the American people.

"Your posture and your performance will provide many people far beyond our shores who know very little of our country with the only evidence they will ever see as to whether America is truly dedicated to the cause of justice and freedom.

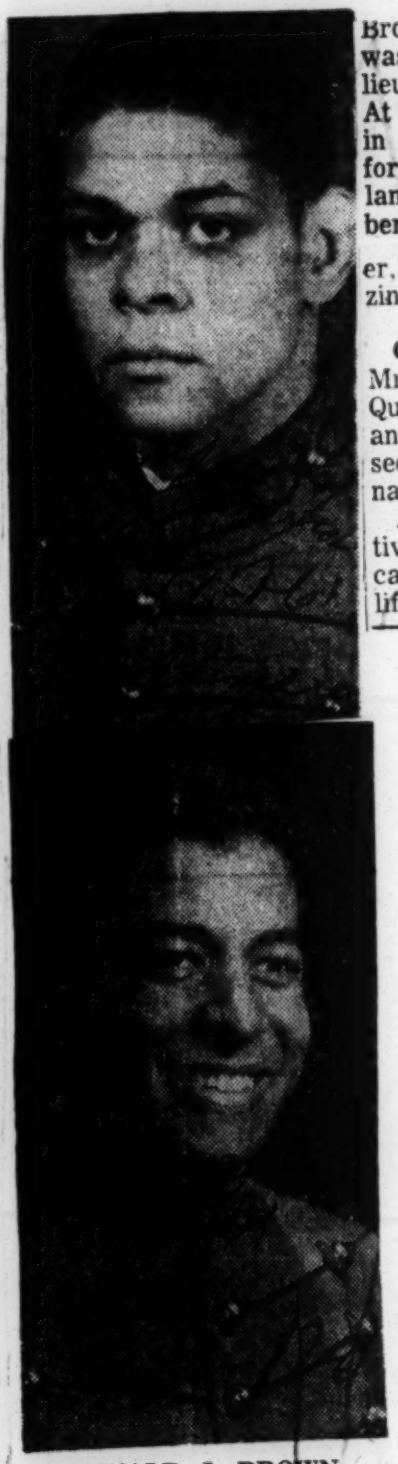
"All they will ever see is what America represents. The greatest contribution a man can make is a dedication to his country.

"When there are chances for material gain and personal advancement your choice will be hard but never forget, the battle for freedom takes many forms.

"Let us have no doubt that the United States needs your assistance today.

"This commitment today represents the kind of commitment you are willing to make.

"This nation salutes you as you take up your duties" the President concluded.



REGINALD J. BROWN

2 tan graduates at West Point

WEST POINT, N.Y. — Kenneth L. Quinn and Reginald J. Brown were among the 1961 graduates at West Point Military Academy last Wednesday.

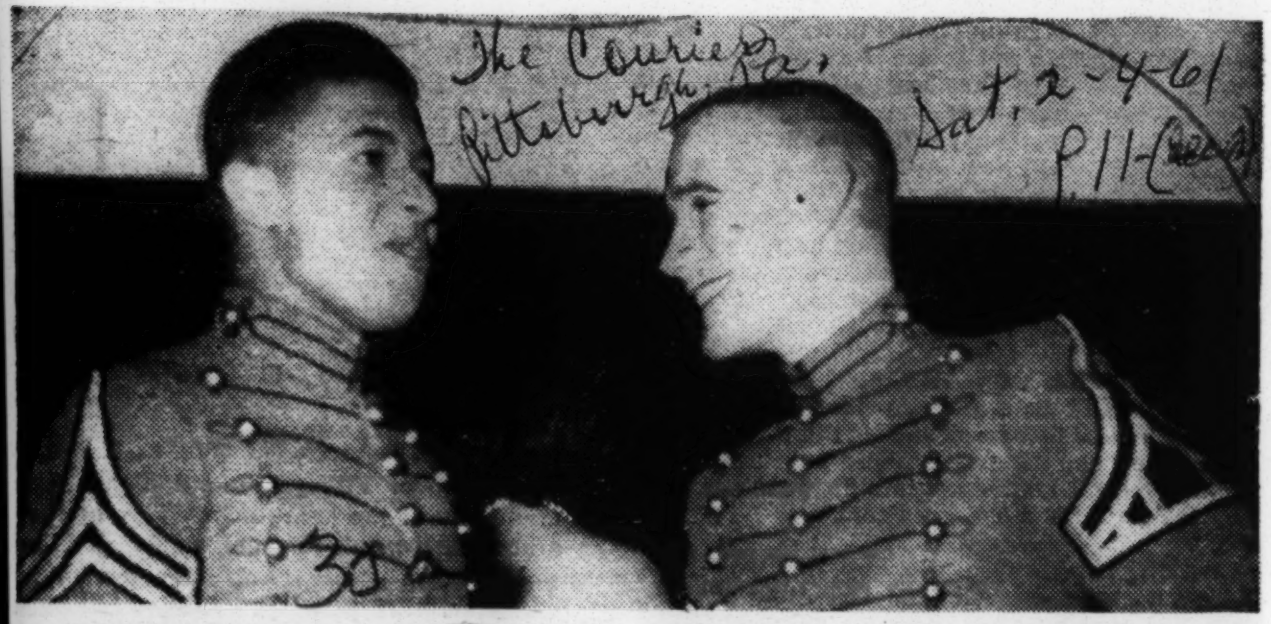
Brown, 21, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar J. Brown, Richmond, Calif. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Infantry. At West Point, he was active in the debate council and forum, ski and French language clubs and a member of the staff of "The Pointer," the academy's magazine.

* * *

QUINN IS THE son of Mr. and Mrs. Ramey H. Quinn, Louisville, Kentucky, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Signal Corps.

At West Point, he was active in the Spanish language, camera, sailing and weightlifting clubs.

ENSIGN MACK JOHNSON JR.
One of Three Naval Graduates



CADETS AT INAUGURAL—West Point Cadets Reginald Brown of San Francisco, Calif., and Joseph Fisburne of Charleston, S.C., have a friendly chat at the recent Inauguration Ball at the Armory in Washington, D.C. The cadets witnessed inauguration of President Kennedy.

Lack of Negro Cadets Is Noted

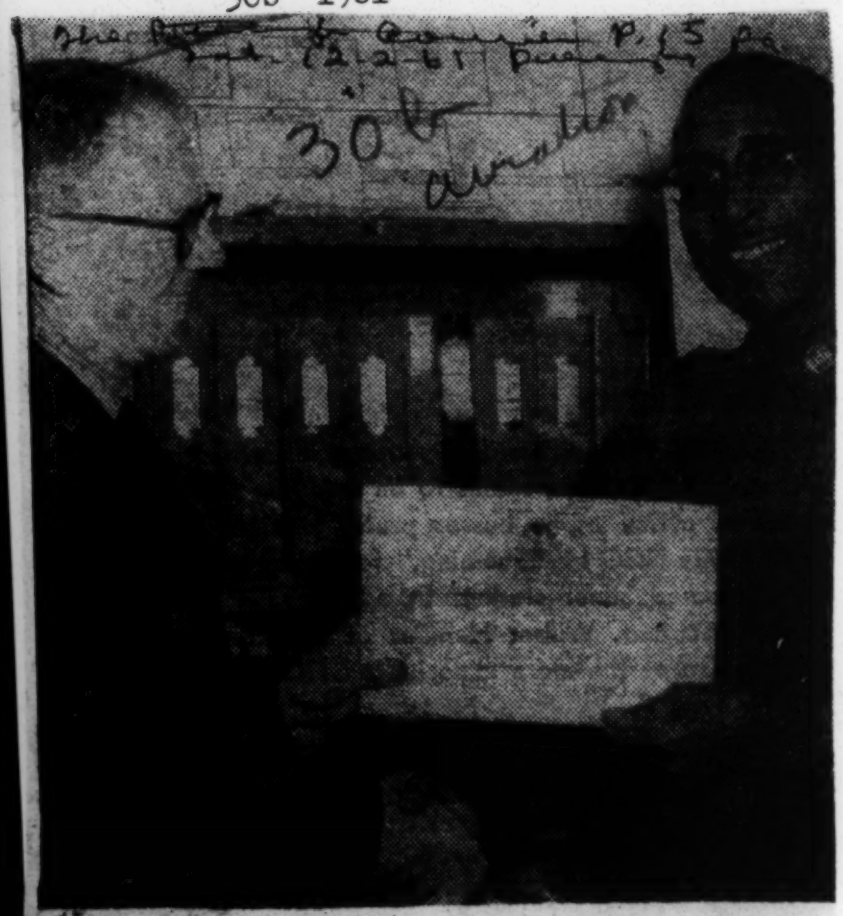
WASHINGTON (AP) — No Negroes marched with the Coast Guard Academy cadets in the inaugural parade.

President Kennedy noticed this it was learned and has got in touch with the academy at New London, Conn.

He learned that not only are there no Negroes in the academy but there is only one Negro among the Coast Guard's 2500 officers, an informed source said.

Kennedy reportedly directed academy officials to make certain qualified Negroes are given an opportunity to attend the academy and to become officers in the Coast Guard.

30b 1961



RECOGNIZED—Senior M/Sgt. Norman W. Bartee of Cumberland, Va., receives a special certificate of recognition from Col. James M. Stubbs, Staff Judge Advocate of the United States Logistics Group. Sergeant Bartee's certificate praised his outstanding duties in single-handedly setting up the first Air Force Legal Office ever established in Istanbul, Turkey.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
4-05-21-61
P. 6

The Second Time Around

30b

Army

FOR THE second time, Mrs. Myrtle W. Barker, 500 E. 33rd st., is cited by the Army. For "sustained superior work" she was awarded an achievement certificate and $150. Mrs. Barker won similar Army awards in 1958. A supply management officer at the Military Subsistence Supply Agency, 226 W. Jackson, she's being congratulated by Major General Hugh Mackintosh, the agency's executive director.

COMMENDED—Capt. William S. Jackson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton M. Jackson Sr. of Baltimore, was awarded the Army Commendation Medal for outstanding service as commanding officer of 507th Signal Platoon, and as radio officer, U.S. Army Garrison, and as radio officer, 256th Signal Company, Verdun, France. Capt. Jackson is married to Mrs. Doris C. Jackson. They have four children. The presentation was made by Col. Edward Coffin Jr., chief of the doctrine division, U.S. Army Signal School, Fort Monmouth, N.J.

Barnes Gets Award Of Appreciation For Action At Army Depot

Elmo Barnes, 303 Newport Street, S. W., recently received a Certifscate of Appreciation from Brig. Gen. Robert C. Kyser, Commander, Atlanta General Depot.

A Depot employe 16 years, Mr. Barnes singlehandedly prevented the loss by fire of a $4,500 forklift and $60,000 worth of material. Gen. Kyser, in presenting the Certificate o fAppreciation, commended Mr. Barnes for his quick thinking in an emergency and stated that his action reflected credit upon himself and upon the installation.

Service Emblems Presented By Third Army Commander

HEADQUARTERS THIRD U. S. ARMY, Fort McPherson, Ga. — Two hundred and four civilian employees of Headquarters Third U. S. Army and Fort McPherson with a total of 3260 years of Federal Service were presented length-of-service emblems by Lt. Gen. Paul D. Adams, Third Army Commander, on May 17. The presentations climaxed Civilian Honor Day which was set aside as a special day of Armed Forces Week here.

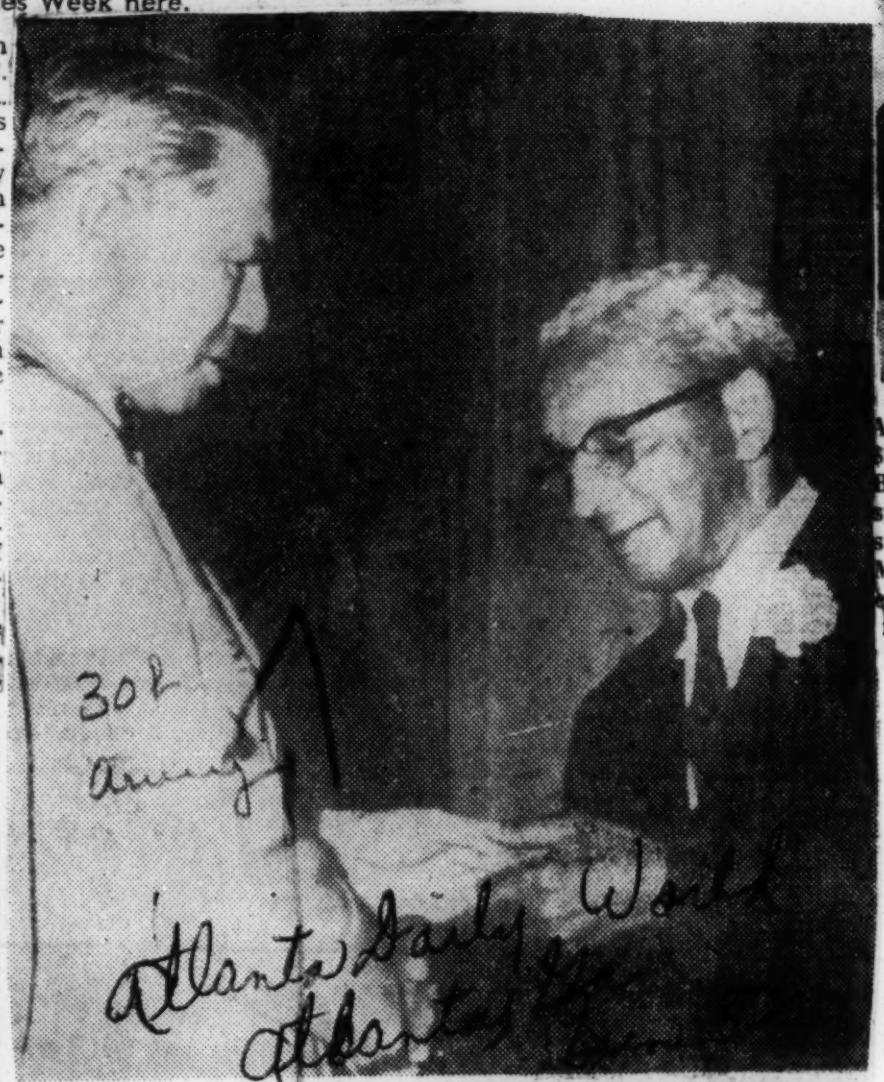
Just back from a conference with Secretary of the Army Elvis J. Stahr in Augusta, Georgia, Gen. Adams extended the Secretary's congratulations to the honored employees. The general said Secretary Stahr was "most impressed" with the number of Army employees receiving service emblems and the total years of Federal service reported. General Adams also commended the employees for their meritorious service as partners in the military-civilian team of the Army.

The emblems, which indicate 10, 20, 30 or 40 years of Federal service, are awarded in recognition of and appreciation for the contribution made by civilian employees toward the accomplishment of the Department of the Army mission.

Receiving an ovation from the audience was William A. Calloway, an employee of 40 years. He was presented a solid gold lapel pin with blue enamel and two-point ruby stone. Currently working in the Adjutant General's Section, Headquarters Third Army, Mr. Calloway lives at 1013 Ashby Grove, SW, Atlanta, Georgia.

Four 30-year service pins, which are gold filled with blue enamel, were presented to Leroy D. Nelson, 6173 Redan Road, Redan, Georgia; John R. Norvell, 3567 Kingsboro Road N. E., Atlanta; James A. Randall, 1385 Campbellton Road, S .W., and Mrs. Irene M. Walker, 970 Lynhurst Drive, S. W. The four are employed in the Adjutant General, Engineer, G-4 (Logistics) and Comptroller Sections, respectively.

In addition to the top five service awards, 111 emblems for 20 years service and 88 awards for 10 years of government employment were presented at the ceremonies at the Post Theater.



WILLIAM A. CALLOWAY AWARDED BY GENERAL ADAMS

AN ARMY CITATION and $100 cash is awarded Mrs. Bennie Jones, 1520 E. 62nd st., for the "sustained and superior" way she works. Mrs. Jones has been employed at the Chicago regional office of the Military Subsistence Supply Agency, 226 W. Jackson, for five years. In that time she also won two Army incentive awards for suggestions. Col. James T. Stewart, commander of the Chicago office, presents the performance award to Mrs. Jones.

30b 1961

AWARDS

NAVY

Montgomery Sailor Given Navy Medal For Heroism

Eddie J. Thomas, BM3, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas on Luverne street, received the Navy Commendation Medal from the Secretary of the Navy, John B. Connally, recently for his heroism in saving the life of a drowning shipmate.

Capt. R. D. Hawley, commanding officer of the dock landing ship, Point Defiance, presented the medal during ceremonies held on board at Long Beach, Calif.

On April 13, while serving with the Electronics Laboratory, San Diego, Thomas and a shipmate were operating an LCPL boat off Mission Beach. His shipmate lost his footing and had fallen into the water, going under several times. Thomas leaped into the rough seas, fully clothed, to swim to the victim with a life ring.

Meanwhile, the boat was rapidly drifting. Leaving the man with the life ring he swam back to it, then went to the nearby Oceanographic Tower for help. In the company of the occupant of the tower, he returned to pick the man up.

His prompt, courageous efforts in the face of an emergency had saved a life.

Thomas holds other medals and citations commending him for his outstanding services to the Navy. He has received the Good Conduct Medal and Star for second award, the Korean Service Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, the United National Medal, and the Presidential Unit Citation.

Thomas has always exemplified the highest degree of professional skill, leadership and meritorious conduct, officers say. His continuing performance in the best tradition of the Navy is a real tribute to his service, and to his nation, said his commanding officer, Captain Hawley.

EDDIE J. THOMAS

30b 1961

NAVY

AWARDS

$61 million saved by ideas; his were tops

The Afro-Am
Baltimore Md.
Dat: 1-21-61
P. 30

WASHINGTON

Thanks to encouragement 18 years ago from an Admiral - to - be, Elmer P. Riddick Jr., 59 - year - old Navy "blue collar" worker and former classified laborer, is now hailed as "champion suggester" of all Army, Navy and Air Force civilian employees throughout the world.

Military Service civilian employees combined saved the Army, Navy and Air Force $61.2 million in labor and material costs in fiscal year 1960, ended last June 30, through 76,606 "pay - off" ideas submitted under the Services' employee suggestions programs.

HOWEVER, Riddick, quarterman lithographer at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Va., is acclaimed the "champion suggester" for an outstanding combined performance: 18 years of continuous participation in the Navy's suggestions program; his long string of 183 ideas submitted; the first year measurable benefits of his 83 ideas adopted, and his $5,000 realized from 75 cash awards.

Riddick, who is in charge of the Reproduction Section at the Norfolk shipyard, tops his closest known "repeating suggesters" in cash awards received, and in the measurable benefits of his ideas adopted. His 4 suggestions adopted have yielded "hundreds of thousands of dollars" in savings to the Navy, and the nation's taxpayers.

Riddick's awards range from $5 to $280 for a wide variety of ideas. He received his most recent award last October. He now has four suggestions pending for possible additional awards.

The Navy's brain - truster credits Rear Admiral Leroy Honsinger, USN, now commander of the Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, Cal., with encouraging him in 1942 to submit his first suggestion, involving a rapid method of making See Bee tracings. It won a $100 award and resulted in a $20,000 saving on one job alone. At that time the admiral was a commander and hull superintendent in the Norfolk shipyard's Design Division, to which Riddick's reproduction section is attached.

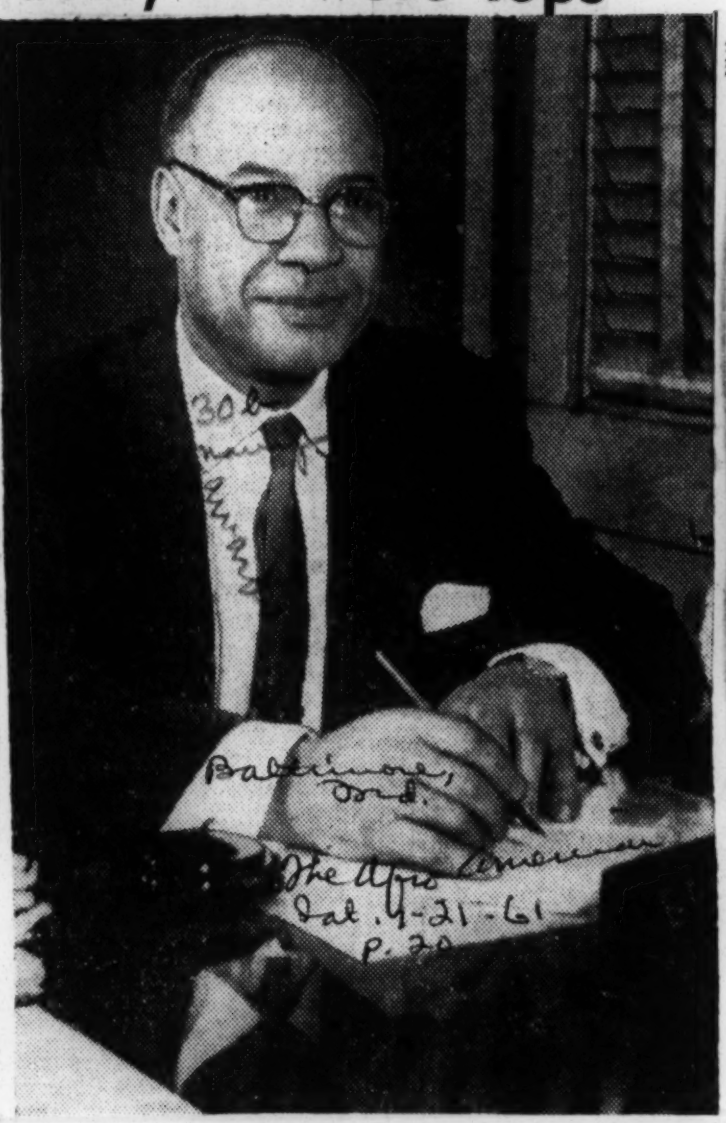
• • •

WHILE Admiral Honsinger provided the encouragement that Riddick needed, he already had come a long way toward improving on his eighth grade education and getting ahead as a Navy civilian employee.

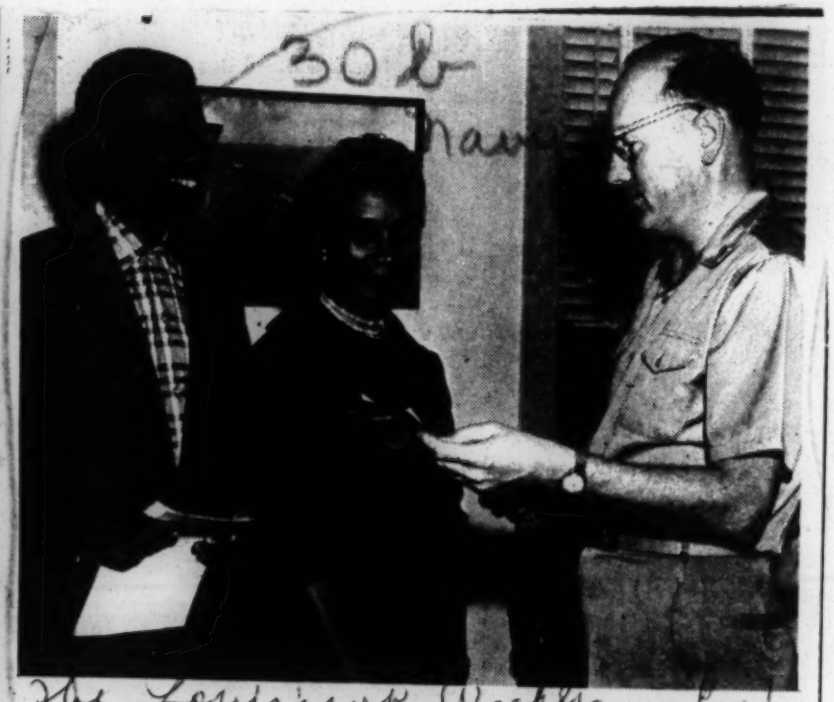
As a teenager, he served from 1917 to 1921 as an apprentice shipfitter at the Norfolk shipyard. He was promoted to shipfitter in 1921 but two months later a shipyard personnel cut caused by lack of funds forced Riddick to look elsewhere for employment. He returned to the Norfolk shipyard in 1931 as a classified laborer, the only job he could then get there.

Although discouraged, Riddick possessed the grim determination to get ahead. In 1932 he became blueprint and photostat operator in the shipyard's reproduction section. Three years later he became head of that section. During World War II he had some 200 men working under him in that section.

To get ahead, Riddick took correspondence courses in photographics, attended night classes in typing and bookkeeping, and improved his mind and his trade by reading in the evenings a variety of technical, business and management publications. At 59, Riddick is still fired with ambition to advance himself still further with the Navy.



ELMER P. REDDICK



The Louisiana Weekly

ALGIERS NAVY STATION-EMPLOYEES RECEIVE REWARD Last week Mrs. Marion S. Gabriel and Alfred E. Taylor, Sr., both of whom are career employees for the Naval Station, were cited for their helpful suggestions offered to the Commandant Eighth Naval District. The Commandant expressed great appreciation for their contributions to the betterment of the navy and navy procedures. Presenting them with checks from the Incentive Award Committee is Cdr. H. A. Giddens, Ast. Chief of Staff of Naval Personell.

30d 1961 ATOMEDIC RESEARCH CENTER

LOCATION
OLD TUSKEGEE AIR BASE

Research Center To Locate On Old Tuskegee Air Base

The Atomedic Research Center will be built at the old Tuskegee Army Air Base, Dr. Hugh C. MacGuire, founder of the project, announced Saturday.

The center has purchased for $350,000 about four suare miles of "choice and developed land" in what may be the largest purchase ever made for medical purposes by a non-profit organization. The "hospital of tomorrow" will be started there this year, MacGuire says.

GIANT STRIDE

All previous plans had been based on erection of the center in Montgomery. The Kilby Prison property, to be vacated when a prison reorganization plan is put through, had been mentioned as a possibility.

MacGuire said the project "seems a giant stride nearer reality" with the purchase. The 42-year-old pediatric surgeon has long contended that the latest medical discoveries take too long to reach the public and even then are not utilized to maximum effectiveness. Five years ago he organized the Atomedic Research Center as a non-profit group dedicated to planning and building an ideal hospital and research center.

The tract just purchased includes the entire area once occupied by the inactivated air base and many additional acres of surrounding territory.

MacGuire said friends of Atomedics purchased options on the land from its various individual owners, then negotiated to sell to the City of Tuskegee the utilities on the tract, including water, power and sewage facilities.

Since World War II the land has been lying idle. A small flying service and two other businesses using part of the land will remain until their leases expire.

"I believe this is the largest purchase of land ever made by a non-profit organization for medical development," said MacGuire. "Because of the welcome our proposed center has received from Tuskegee citizens we were able to purchase the huge tract for approximately $350,000. Elsewhere that much choice land in a comparable stage of development just doesn't exist."

The base is located about eight miles northwest of Tuskegee and 10 miles southeast of Tallassee. The Montgomery-Atlanta interstate highway passes about two miles from the base.

The new site will bear the address of Atomedics, Alabama, MacGuire said.

He stressed that the purchase was only another step in the right direction, that a great deal of money and the participation of many more industries is essential before the hospital of tomorrow is a reality. The whole program can be financed by private industry and individuals, if people and industry really believe in and support our American free enterprise system."

IDEAS INVITED

The first Atomedic hospital will be built on this property, he said in the near future, at which time health authorities throughout the world will be invited to inspect the new ideas.

Dr. MacGuire said the proposal will serve many revolutionary purposes, including:

"1. The assembly under one roof of the most up-to-date ideas and equipment that the combined talents of medicine, industry and science, working together, can produce;

"2. The exploration of yet unknown fields in the 'inner space' of the body with the newest medical devices now being used to record astronauts' physical reactions in outer space;

"3. The attempt to discover through the use of these devices and electronic computers, what human 'normality' is, in order better to recognize oncoming abnormalities and arrest them before they can grow serious, identify health and with more scientific exactness determine the causes of diseases.

"4. At the same time, the development of a really practical, low-cost hospital design and astructure, which will serve as a pilot model for cutting the costs of hospital construction and operation and through mass production provide economic network of Atomedic Health Centers throughout the world."

MacGruie said confidently that "We're going to get started on his hospital of tomorrow this year and some pretty important people are helping us right now, today." Among the organizations he listed as being committed to the project were Aluminum Corp. of America, Dahlberg Inc. (a division of Motorola), Southern Bell Telephone, and American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Dr. Carl A. Green Gets Appointment

Dr. H. W. Kennedy, manager of the Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., has announced the appointment of Dr. Carl A. Green as acting chief, Ophthalmology at that hospital.

Dr. Green is a graduate of South Carolina State College and Meharry Medical College. He completed internship at the Lincoln Hospital in Durham, N.C. and residency in Ophthalmology at the Homer G. Phillips Hospital, St. Louis Mo. He later completed the post graduate course in Ophthalmology at New York University's Bellevue Hospital and served as a resident physician at that institution.

In the Armed Services, he served as Chief, Aphthalmology at the Samson Air Force Base in Columbia, S. C.

Dr. Green resides at the hospital and his son and daughter. with his wife, Dr. Gloria B. Green

LEGION AUXILIARY DONATES TAPE RECORDER TO TUSKEGEE VA — TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The Tenth District of the American Legion Auxiliary, Department of Alabama, donated $150 to the Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala. for the purchase of a tape recorder for use by the blind patients there. Pictured above: Mrs. Addie L. Washington, VA Voluntary Services representative for the American Legion Auxiliary, presenting the check to Dr. H. W. Kenney, manager of the hospital. Looking on is Mr. John L. Stewart, Tenth District Commander (left), and James T. Williams, Medical Administrative assistant.

Willie Tellis Wins Tuskegee's Psychiatric Aide Of Year Award

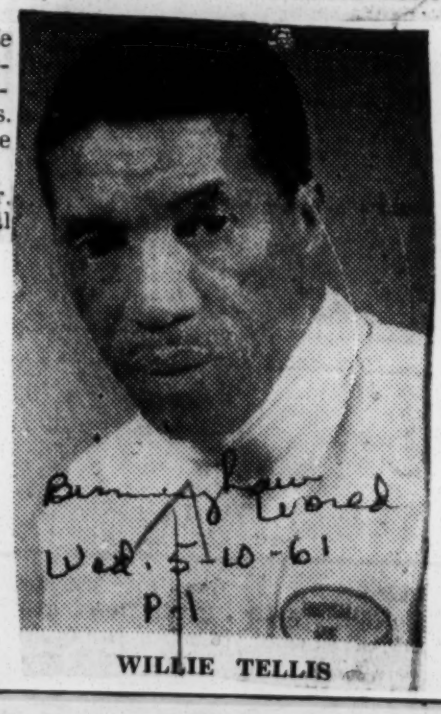
TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS)—Willie Tellis, nursing assistant at the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital, received the coveted hospital's "Psychiatric Aide of the Year" award in a program May 4 which was held in observance of National Health Week.

In presenting the award, Dr. Alan P. Smith, Jr., acting chief, Psychiatry and Neurology Service, praised Mr. Tellis for his unusual devotion to duty, his skill in working with psychiatric patients, and his unusually outstanding service during the year, 1960. Dr. Smith cited many instances of performances beyond the call of duty in aiding in the rehabilitation of neuropsychiatric patients who were assigned to Mr. Tellis.

The program for the selection of a psychiatric aide of the year at each hospital is sponsored by the National Association for Mental Health to encourage higher standards of treatment for mentally ill, focus public attention on the important role of psychiatric aides, and to gain adequate recognition and acceptance for those engaged in this profession.

Also appearing on the program were members of the Tuskegee Community Theatre under the direction of Mrs. Annie R. Johnson, who presented a play titled "Scattered Showers" which related the importance of a mental health program. Members of the cast included Mrs. Geraldine Page, Mrs. Charlotte Johnson and Dr. Florence McNeal.

The award was presented by Dr. W. E. Lewis, director, Professional Services.



WILLIE TELLIS

Last Rites Held For Dr. A. B. Benson At Tuskegee, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Last rites were held April 19 for Dr. Arthur B. Benson, chief, Continued Treatment Service, Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., who died on April 16, 1961. He was 54 years old.

Dr. Benson was born on December 24, 1906 in St. Augustine, Fla and was the son of Mr. and Mrs Charles F. Benson. He attended the elementary and high school of St. Augustine and received his undergraduate degree from Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., in 1929. While at Clark College, he distinguished himself in the field of athletics. He graduated from Meharry Medical College in 1933 and interned at Florida A&M College Hospital, Tallahassee, Fla. In 1952, he studied psychiatry at Columbia University.

Dr. Benson began the practice of medicine in Miami, Fla. and later moved to Key West, Fla. He came to the Veterans Administration Hospital here in Tuskegee on April 1, 1947 and served as staff physician until his reassignment to chief, Continued Treatment Service, which position he held until his death. His service at the Veterans Administration Hospital was highlighted by a promotion to Chief Grade which gave him the highest possible rating in the Department of Medicine and Surgery.

He was a member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and of Bowen Methodist Church.

Among his survivors are: his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Benson; his mother, Mrs. Charles F. Benson of St. Augustine, Fla.; his sister, Mrs. Grace B. Albert of Miami, Fla.; three aunts, Mrs. Louise Hart of New York, and Mesdames Alberta Young and Margarite Galloway of St. Augustine, Fla.; a niece, Mrs. Jacqueline Washington of Detroit, Mich.; and a cousin, Mrs. Janie Jones of St. Augustine, Fla.

Tuskegee Dentist Wins $500 Out-of Court Argument

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — The refusal of a Dallas, Texas hotel to honor the reservation of a Negro dentist resulted in a $500 out-of-court settlement for Dr. Clifton O. Dummett, chief of Dental Service of the Tuskegee Veterans Administration hospital.

Dr. Dummett revealed last week how, upon advice of counsel, he had agreed to the settlement from the Dallas Statler-Hilton, which, he said, refused him room acommodations in 1958, although he presented a bona fide reservation card he had obtained through the mail.

According to Dr. Dummett, he had made reservations to stay at the Statler-Hilton with other delegates attending the national meeting of the American Dental association. He was to present an exhibit on "Oral Pigmentation" (gum discoloration) at the Dallas coliseum.

30f 1961

President Asked To End Guard Color Bar

Birmingham World Bf

bat 9-17-61

NEW YORK—In light of the Berlin crisis, the continued exclusion of Negroes from National Guard units in southern states "come very close to being sabotage of the national interest," NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins warns in a letter to President Kennedy.

Birmingham Ala

The letter, dispatched to the White House on August 3, urges that "appropriate steps be taken without delay to insure the inclusion, on a non - discriminatory basis, of all citizens in all aspects of the spiritual and physical mobilization you have ordered."

SIMPLE REQUEST

Recalling the President's declaration: "Any dangerous spot is tenable if brave men will make it so, "In his July 25 address to the nation, Mr. Wilkins pointed out that "Negro Americans ask simply that they be given the opportunity to fit themselves, in honor, to join the company of brave men who will resist the enfilading of our position and make our danger spot tenable."

The denial of National Guard enlistment and training, the NAACP leader told the President, is "a particularly humiliating insult to Negro citizens since it rejects in a crude and summary fashion the gifts (including their lives) which they would place at the disposal of their country in the event of national emergency."

Moreover, he added, "it is at variance with the national policy with respect to the acceptance, training and advancement of Negro presonnel in the armed services."

In this critical period, Mr. Wilkins asserted, "the nation is in need of the support of every citizen ... and no state or group of states would seem to have the right to place its regional traditions above the national welfare.

"The threat to our country—is not one to the North or to the South, to black or to white, to rich or to poor, to farmer or to city dweller. It is total."

TEXAS NATIONAL GUARD ACCEPTS FIRST NEGRO

Atlanta Daily World p-1

Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 10-14-61

DALLAS—The NAACP regional office here has been informed that the 49th Armored Division, a Texas National Guard unit, has begun token desegregation. It had been lily-white previously.

Clarence A. Laws, the Association's southwest regional secretary, said here this week that "in response to letters to Major General Harley P. West, commander of the 49th Armored Division, we have been informed that that organization has been desegregated."

General West further informed him that "Negro veterans are eligible to enlist subject to the requirements applicable to all other enlistees," Mr. Laws said.

The NAACP representative revealed that the first and only Negro known to have ever been admitted to the Texas National Guard was enlisted in one of the tank companies of the divisions about six weeks ago.

But, "more Negroes are likely to be assigned when the unit is placed on active duty October 15," Mr. Laws added.

He based this assumption on information contained in a letter from the office of the Aassistant Secretary of Defense in Washington, D. C., dated September 22nd.

"The policy of integration which presently prevails for the active service will, of course, apply to the 49th Armored Division after October 15th, 1961," he said.

Mr. Laws asserts that the 49th Division is 5,000 men under its authorized strength, "yet it would not accept Negro servicemen prior to activation.

"During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, the federal appropriation to Texas alone was $18,-517,074," Laws said. He added that the Federal government will spend more than -125,000,000 this year on southern guard units which discriminate against Negroes.

The NAACP has intensified its efforts to allow Negroes to serve in National Guard units since the Berlin crisis.

"It is lamentable that racial bigotry should be allowed to continue .... such shortsightedness could cause irreparable harm in the event of war," Mr. Laws concluded.

30g 1961

Landing Ship's Steward Takes Honor For Month

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va.

LITTLE CREEK — Otis N. Winters, steward third class, of the dock landing ship USS Donner, was selected as "Gator of the Week" for the week that began Monday, Jan. 16.

Winters was selected on the basis of his willingness to work and to assume responsibilities of his job.

OTIS N. WINTERS
Wins Honors

IN OCTOBER he was awarded a meritorius mast "for outstanding performance of duty, selfless devotion and unquestionable loyalty while a member of the crew of the Donner."

In his nominating letter, Commander R. A. Brackett, Donner commanding officer stated, while still a TN (nonrated steward) Winters was placed in charge of the wardroom. Since assuming the duties of the ward room supervisor, service in the wardroom was greatly improved and the stewards now take more pride in their work.

"DURING THE past winter, while the Donner was in the Mediterranean, officers' country became somewhat cramped with the addition of 27 Marine pilots. This also added to the problem of running the wardroom. However, this did not disturb Winters, and he continued to do a commendable job."

Winters reported aboard the Donner in July, 1956, and has been in the Navy for a total of four years and 11 months.

He and his wife, the former Miss Haley of Memphis, now reside at 7448 Gregory drive in Norfolk.

Navy pays $5,000 for his suggestion

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

NORFOLK, Va. — (ANP) — When Elmer P. Riddick Sr. first went to work for the Norfolk Naval Shipyard in nearby Portsmouth, the Federal government didn't realize what a bargain it was getting.

It has estimated that Riddick, by making money and time saving suggestions, may have saved the Navy Department a sum equal to the amount paid him in salary during his 18 years of employment.

For 76 suggestions which the Navy has adopted, Riddick, 59, has been awarded a total of $5,000 in amounts ranging from five dollars to $280. Altogether he had made 183 suggestions of which 84 have been adopted. No other employee of the Defense department has had so many suggestions adopted.

OTHER PERSONS have submitted more suggestions and a few have won the top award of $25,000 which has eluded Riddick, Navy spokesman in Washington said. But Riddick, a former laborer, is regarded as the "champion" because of his longtime efforts to make suggestions and his wide ranging interests.

Pentagon sources cited Riddick's success as an example of an effort by the Defense Department to cut costs by making use of the ingenuity of people on the job.

It was estimated that $61,200,000 in labor and material costs in the fiscal year of 1960, which ended last June 30, had been saved through ideas submitted in employe suggestion programs.

AS A TEEN-AGER, with an eighth-grade education, Riddick served from 1917 to 1921 as an apprentice shipfitter at the Norfolk yard. He was promoted to shipfitter in 1921, but two months later he was out of a job.

He returned to the Norfolk Shipyard in 1931 as a laborer, the only job available.

Within a year he became a blueprint and photo-copy machine operator in the shipyard's photo reproduction section. In three years he became head of the section. During World War 11 he had about 200 men working under him in that unit.

* * *

IN THE meantime, he took correspondence courses in photography, attended night classes in typing and bookkeeping and studied technical and business management.

Riddick credits Rear Admiral Leroy V. Honsinger, now commander of the Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, Calif., with encouraging him to submit his first suggestion in 1942. It concerned tracings and won him his first award.

THE RECORD shows a variety of cash-winning suggestions by Riddick. One for cleaning a tube printer netted $10. Another for sensitizing three types of blueprint paper won $250. His suggestions alone have saved the Navy "hundreds of thousands of dollars," it is said.

Riddick lives here with his wife, a former school teacher to whom he has been married twenty-five years, and a 14-year-old daughter. A 23-year-old daughter is married. His 19-year-old son has just completed duty in the Marine Corps and is a student at Virginia State college.

New Navy Officer

Journal and Guide

Ensign Betty Jean Turner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Turner of 7 Lafayette street, Greenville, S. C., recently completed the eight-week indoctrination class for women Naval officers at the N. S. Naval Schools Command, U. S. Naval Station, Newport, R. I. A May, 1961 graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Ensign Turner and three other Tuskegee nursing students entered the Naval officer training course under Navy scholarships during their senior year. Ensign Turner is now assigned to the U. S. Navy Hospital in Bethesda, Md.

ENSIGN BETTY TURNER

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Dr. Edward E. Fields Speaks At Naval Air Station Commencement

Commencement exercises for the Naval Leadership Education school were held last Friday, Jan. 27, at the United States Naval Air Station in Olathe for 19 chief petty officers who completed the rigorous requirements of the course.

The curriculum developed by Vice Admiral Goldthwaite, chief of Naval Air Training, Pensocola, Fla., included such subjects as: democracy, Communism, naval history, political science, management, moral rights of individuals, military leadership, speech and general academics. Commander A. G. Boren is the director of the school.

Dr. Edward E. Fields, vice principal of the Central Junior high school, addressed the 19 graduates on the subject, "All Hands Needed" following an official inspection by Capt. Robertson C. Dailey, USNAS, commanding officers of the base.

"It is generally agreed", said Fields, "that the inner man controls the intent in speech and actions of the man visible. All men are privileged the one like unto the other. None are forbidden Create for yourselves mental attitudes that will transform such philosophical statements into working reality in your exercise of professional duty; in your personal and domestic responsibilities; in your love of country and the idiologies for which she stands; and finally in your fulfillment of the sacred creed of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God."

"There is some doubt that any one of you will gain as much international attention as Khruschchev, international satan who is dedicated to spread his "hell" over the entire earth and on into outer space, but the impact of your response to duty with that response to duty of any of the world's idiomorphic Khruschev's prototypes will result in a cataclysnic reaction that will be felt by sane freedom loving people everywhere."

"You are challenged to beat a horoughfare for freedom through ntolerance, injustice, hate, prejudice and all forms of human inequality and human misery. There are men of many creeds and hues —nevertheless they are men."

Coast Guard Academy Says Doors Open To Any 'Qualified' Negro

WASHINGTON. —(ANP) — If President Kennedy didn't see any Negroes in the U. S. Coast Guard contingent during the inaugural parade, it wasn't his fault, the superintendent of the academy replied last week.

Rear Adm. Stephen H. Evans, academy superintendent, commenting in response to a report that the President was concerned that there were no Negroes in the academy's present class of cadets, said the doors of the school are open to any qualified Negro.

Evans said there was no requirement in its admissions regulations that would bar a Negro or any other qualified U. S. citizen.

Denies Biased Policy

Speaking at New London, Conn., where the academy is located, Evans said he had not received any directives from the White House or his superiors.

He added, however, he did not think a change in policy is called for "since the Coast Guard academy has no requirement that bar a Negro."

Evans said he knew of at least one Negro who had graduated from the school, but none are in this year's class.

Sees Opportunity

"We have enrolled at the academy Americans of many race and nationalities," he said. "I see no reason under the regulations why a Negro could not become a cadet if he met other qualifications."

In viewing the inaugural parade, President Kennedy noted that there were no Negroes marching with the Coast Guard academy cadets, so he decided to do something about it.

In less than ten days after he took office the President got in touch with the Academy and directed the officers to make sure that qualified Negroes be accepted as cadets in the Academy. It was pointed out that of the 2500 officers in the Coast Guard only one is Negro. There are no Negroes in the Academy, Kennedy learned.

In making this fact public to members of the weekly press, Pierre Salinger, the President's press secretary, pointed out that Kennedy often operates without fanfare or hullaboo.

Entered USN As Enlistee

Lt. Cmdr. Gravely Now Skipper Of "Chandler"

Top Man On Warship

Special Correspondence

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — When the commanding officer of the USS T. E. Chandler was piped ashore after the destroyer (DD717) tied up at the San Francisco Naval Shipyard for a FRAM 1 overhaul recently, many eyebrows were raised in disbelief.

The reason: the commanding officer, standing tall in the full uniform of a Lieutenant Commander, USN, is a Negro!

HE IS LT. Commander Samuel L. Gravely, Jr., who proudly points to the fact that he 1) hails from Richmond, Va.; 2) attended Virginia Union university there; and 3) once played football—between stints aboard Naval vessels during World War II, with the semi - pro Brown Bombers of Norfolk, Va.

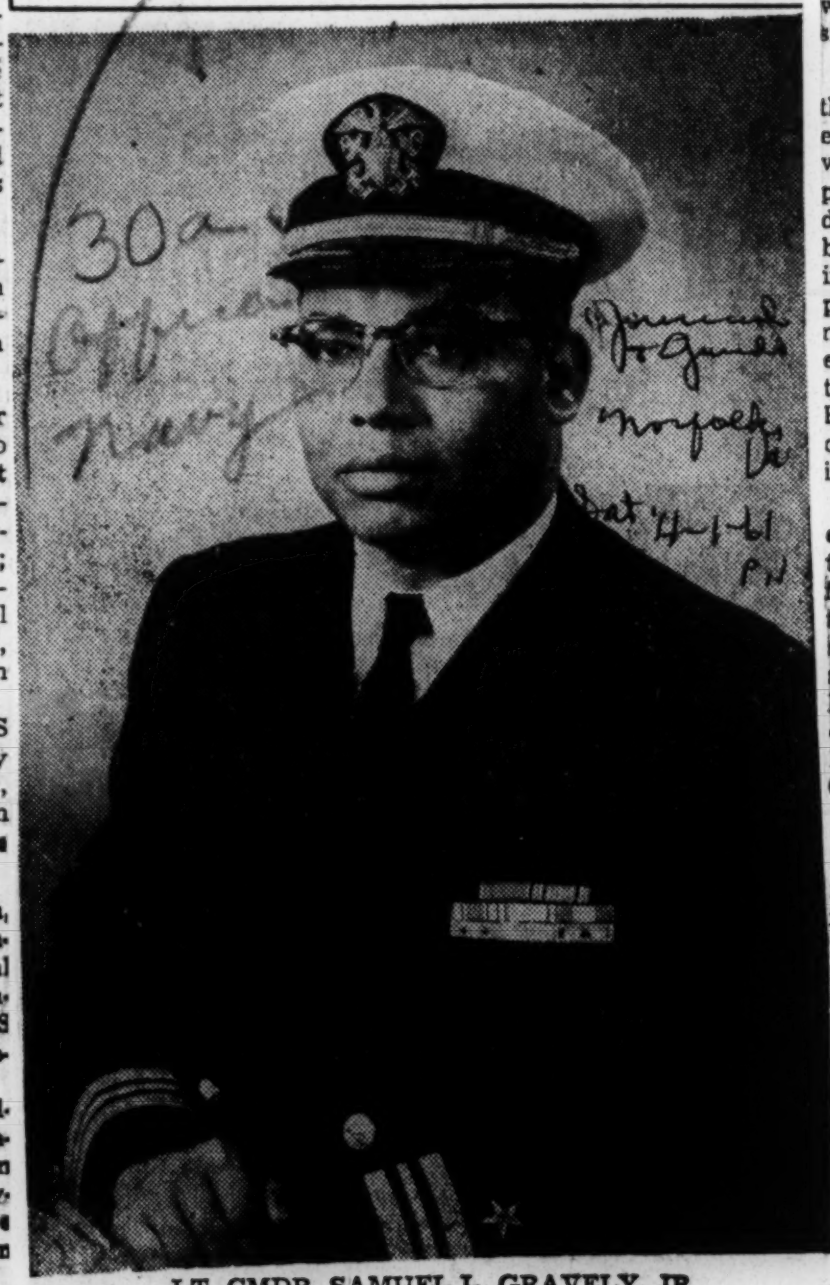
As commander of the USS Chandler, Lt. Cmdr. Gravely plots the plight of a long-hull, 2,250 - ton destroyer, which has a brilliant history as a man o' war.

COMMISSIONED in March, 1946, the Chandler was named for the late Rear Admiral who was killed in action aboard his flagship, the USS Louisville, in bloody Philippines contact in 1945.

The new SS Chandler almost immediately plunged into the thick of cleanup action following World War II serving as background for the book "China Station" written by one of her officers.

WHEN THE Korean conflict began, the Chandler was again in the thick of it, emerging from that struggle with all nine battle stars that were issued.

The Chandler stayed on constant patrol in the Pacific until checking into the Naval shipyard here for an overhaul which will extend her useful life for at least eight more years.



LT. CMDR. SAMUEL L. GRAVELY, JR.
Skipper, USS T. E. Chandler (DD-717)

THE NEW commander of the Chandler, Lt. Cmdr. Gravely, was - in Naval parlance — "launched" in 1942. He enlisted in the Navy as a white hat in September, 1942, and after recruit training, service school and a short tour with the fleet, commenced officers training in the V-12 program at the University of California at Los Angeles in November, 1943.

Following this was training at the Columbia University Midshipman school climaxed with the commission as ensign in the Naval Reserve.

THE NEW commander held the rating of ensign when he engaged in gridiron activities with the Norfolk (Va) semi-pro team. Whenever lack of duty would permit, he would be found standing 6 feet 2 inches tall and weighing 210 pounds playing end assignments with the Brown Bombers. At the other terminal of the Bombers' line was Clyde Hassell, now a high - ranking civilian employe of a Naval installation at Norfolk.

Then - ensign Gravely was executive officer on the Patrol Craft 1264 during his football - playing days around the East Coast port. His other sea assignments included positions as radio officer, USS Iowa (BB-61); communication officer, USS Seminole (AKA-104) and executive officer, Chandler.

SHORE DUTIES for the lieutenant commander have included duty at Great Lakes in the Recruit Training Command; as assistant officer in charge, US Navy Recruiting and Officer Procurement station, Washington, D. C., and as District security officer, Third Naval District.

Among the decorations worn by Lt. Cmdr. Gravely are the World War II Victory, American Defense, United Nations, Korean Service (two stars), Naval Reserve, China Service, National Defense and Korean Presidential Unit citation.

BECAUSE THE Navy (today) does not keep records "according to race," it has been impossible to ascertain whether or not Lt. Cmdr. Gravely is the "first" or the "only" colored officer to command a fighting ship. It is known, however, that he is the first commander coming from any ethnic group to have his ship tied up at the local shipyard for a FRAM 1 overhaul. The overhaul will be the shipyard's first.

In official announcement that the job would be undertaken, the Shipyard's "Dry-docker," official publication said:

"SINCE THIS is the first FRAM 1 job ever attempted here, all hands are urged to pitch in and send The Chandler sailing out of here on 15 December with the best FRAM job ever done anywhere. That would be a real Christmas present!"

Richmonder - former Virginia Union student - ex - Brown Bomber - now Destroyer Commander Samuel L. Gravely, Jr., admits that it would!

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VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Unmarried Minors Of Deceased Vets May Get Pensions

Unmarried minor childrn of deceased veterans may be eligible for pension payments even when their mother, the veteran's widow, is not eligible, the Veterans Administration pointed out Wednesday.

Cases in point are where the widow is ineligible due to having remarried or due to having income in excess of established limits. The ineligibility of the widow does not affect the eligibility of the minor children.

A. W. Tate, manager, Veterans Administration Regional Office, 449 West Peachtree Street, N. E., Atlanta, Ga., pointed out that when a widow and children are already on the pension rolls, the subsequent ineligibility of the widow poses no problem. Pension payments to the children are continued after the mother's name is removed from the rolls.

However, in cases where the widow has never applied for a pension, or whose application was not allowed, due to her remarriage or excessive income, the VA may have no record of any minor children to which payment should be made.

Unmarried minor children of deceased veterans may be eligible for pension until they are 18, or 21 if attending school, provided their own personal incomes would not bar them.

Full details may be obtained at the Veterans Administration Regional Office, 449 West Peachtree, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.